



State of New Jersey

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March 27, 2023

The Honorable Renée Marie Bumb, U.S.D.J.
United States District Court for the District of New Jersey
Mitchell H. Cohen Building & U.S. Courthouse
4th & Cooper Streets
Camden, NJ 08101

Re: *Siegel v. Platkin*, 22-cv-7463; *Koons v. Platkin*, 22-cv-7464

Dear Chief Judge Bumb,

To ensure a complete electronic record, attached please find an electronic version of the exhibits contained in the binder that State Defendants submitted to the Court during the hearing on March 17, 2023 (date corrected on Index sheet).

Respectfully submitted,

MATTHEW J. PLATKIN
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NEW JERSEY

By: /s/ Angela Cai
Angela Cai
Deputy Solicitor General

cc: All counsel via ECF



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY
CAMDEN VICINAGE

AARON SIEGEL ET AL.

Plaintiffs,

v.

MATTHEW J. PLATKIN, ET AL.,

Defendants.

Hon. Renée Marie Bumb, U.S.D.J.

Hon. Ann Marie Donio, U.S.M.J.

Docket No. 22-CV-7463

RONALD KOONS; ET AL.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MATTHEW J. PLATKIN, ET AL.

Defendants.

Hon. Reéne Marie Bumb, U.S.D.J.

Hon. Ann Marie Donio, U.S.M.J.

Docket No. 22-CV-7464

INDEX OF EXHIBITS
MARCH 17, 2023

1. Timothy Cunningham, 1 A New and Complete Law Dictionary (1771)
2. Samuel Johnson, Dictionary of the English Language (1773)
3. T. Sheridan, A Complete Dictionary of the English Language (1797)
4. N. Bailey, Dictionarium Britannicum (1736)
5. S. Colt, Revolving gun, patented Feb. 25, 1836 (from Rutgers University Libraries)
6. James Robinson Planché, 1 A Cyclopædia of Costume or Dictionary of Dress (1876)

TAB 1

A

New and Complete Law-Dictionary,

OR,

GENERAL ABRIDGMENT of the LAW:

ON

A more Extensive Plan than any LAW-DICTIONARY hitherto published.

CONTAINING

Not only the EXPLANATION of the TERMS but also the LAW itself,
both with Regard to *Theory* and *Practice*.

ALSO THE

INTERPRETATIONS of the WORDS made use of in our Ancient CHARTERS,
CHRONICLES, HISTORIES, RECORDS, and REGISTERS.

TOGETHER WITH

Such Knowledge as is necessary to illustrate the Antiquity of the LAW and our Original
Government and Customs in former Times.

The whole collected and extracted from all the Abridgments, Commentaries, Histories, Institutes, Registers,
Reports, and Year-books published to this Time; and adapted to the Use of Barristers, Attornies, Solicitors,
Justices of the Peace, Members of Parliament, Clergymen, &c. &c.

By ^{Thomas} T. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.
Barrister at Law, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, LONDON.

I N T W O V O L U M E S.

T H E T H I R D E D I T I O N.

Corrected, Augmented, and Improved, and the ACTS OF PARLIAMENT continued to the Session ended
in July, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three, inclusive.

V O L. II.

"In Books of the Terms of Law should be comprised, not only the Exposition of the Terms of Law, but
"the Words of all Ancient Records and Precedents."
LORD BACON.

L O N D O N,

Printed for J. F. and C. RIVINGTON, T. LONGMAN, S. CROWDER, G. ROBINSON, W. FLEXNEY,
R. BALDWIN, and W. FOX.

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vicar-general doth for the time depute. 13 *Eliz. cap. 12.* And the guardian of the spiritualities hath all manner of ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the courts, power of granting licences and dispensations, probate of wills, &c. during the vacancy, and of admitting and instituting clerks presented; but such guardians cannot as such consecrate or ordain, or present to any benefice. *Wood's Inst. 25, 27.* See Bishop.

Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark. Provisions relating to the exportation of wool from Southampton to those islands, 12 *Car. 2. c. 32. f. 12, 13, 14.* 1 *W. & M. sess. 1. c. 32. f. 14.*

Spirits brought from thence charged with the excise, 2 *W. & M. sess. 2. cap. 9. sect. 12.* 4 *Ann. cap. 6. sect. 34.*

Goods of their own growth may be imported duty free, 3 *Geo. 1. c. 4. f. 5.*

Salt imported from thence to pay as foreign, 5 *Geo. 1. c. 18. f. 11.*

Their vessels how made liable to the payment of fixpence a month to Greenwich hospital, 2 *Geo. 2. c. 7.*

Guest, (*Sax. gest, Fr. gift*, a stage of rest in a journey,) A lodger or stranger in an inn, &c. A guest who hath a piece of plate set before him in an inn, may be guilty of felony in fraudulently taking away the same, 1 *Hawk. P. C. 90.* And a guest having taken off the sheets from the bed, with intent to steal them, carried them into another room, and was apprehended before he could get away; this was adjudged larceny. *Ibid. 92.* Action lies against an innkeeper, refusing a guest lodging, &c. See Inn.

Guidage, (*Guidagium*,) Is an old legal word, signifying that which is given for safe-conduct through a strange land, or unknown country. *Est guidagium quod datur alicui, ut tuto conducatur per terram alterius.* Consuetud. Burgund. p. 119. 2 *Inst. 526.*

Guiders, Are those who lead fish to the net. 1 *Fac. 1. c. 23.*

Guild, A fraternity or company, and comes from the Saxon word *gildan*, which is *to pay*; because every one was *gildare*, i. e. to pay something towards the charge and support of the company. And from thence come *Guild-halls*, that is, the halls of the society or fraternity, where they meet and make orders and laws among themselves. The original was thus, *viz.* It was a law among the Saxons, that every freeman of fourteen years old should find sureties to keep the peace, or be committed; whereupon certain neighbours entered into an association, and became bound for each other, to produce him who committed an offence, or to make satisfaction to the injured party; which that they might the better do, they raised a sum of money among themselves, which they put into a common stock; and when one of their pledges had committed an offence, and was fled, then they made satisfaction out of this stock, by the payment of money, according to the quality of the offence. And because this association consisted of ten families, it was called a *Decenary*: and from hence came our fraternities. But as to the direct time, when these *guilds* had their origin in England, there is nothing of certainty to be found, since they were in use long before any formal licences were granted to them for such meetings. Edward the Third, in the fourteenth year of his reign, granted licences to the men of Coventry to erect a *Merchants guild*, and a fraternity of brethren and sisters, with a master or warden, and that they might make chantries, bestow alms, do other works of piety, and constitute ordinances touching the same, &c. So Henry the Fourth, in the fourth year of his reign, granted licence to found a *gild* of the Holy Cross at Stratford upon Avon. See *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, fol. 119 & 522. *Guild*, *gild* or *geld* (according to Camden) signifies also a tribute or tax, and the statutes of 27 *Ed. 3. stat. 2. cap. 13.* and 11 *H. 7. c. 9.* used *gildable* in the same sense with *taxable*. *Guild* (according to Crompton in his *Jurisdiction*, fol. 191.) signifies an amercement, as *foot-geld*; and fol. 197. he interprets it to be a prestation within the forest in these words, *To be quit of all manner of guilds is to be discharged of all manner of prestations, to be made for gathering sheaves of corn, lamb,*

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and wool, to the use of foresters. The word is also mentioned in the statute 15 *Hen. 6. c. 6.* and 15 *Car. 2. c. 7.*

By stat. 1 *Ed. 6. c. 14. f. 9, 10, 11.* Guilds and fraternities are given to the King.

Guildhalda Teutonicorum. See *Gild*.

Guild-hall, The chief hall of the city of London. *Gildarum nomine continentur non solum minores fraternitates & sodalitia, sed ipsæ etiam civitatum communitates*, says the learned Spelman. See *Guild*.

Guild-rents, Are rents payable to the crown by any guild or fraternity, or such rents as formerly belonged to religious guilds, and came to the crown at the general dissolution, ordered for sale by the stat. 22 *Car. 2. c. 6.*

Guinea company, Traders therein not liable to bankruptcy, 13 & 14 *Car. 2. c. 24. f. 3.*

Guinea-pepper, otherwise called *Indian pepper*, Is mentioned among drugs and spices to be garbled, by 1 *Fac. c. 19.*

Guineas and half-guineas, may be imported, 8 *W. 3. cap. 1.*

Gule of August, (*Gula Augusti. West. 2. cap. 30. 27 Ed. 3. cap. unico. F. N. B. fol. 62. alias goule de August.* And Plowden, fol. 316. case of mines.) Is the day of St. Peter ad Vincula, which was wont to be, and is still celebrated upon the first of August, and probably called the *gule of August*, from *gula*, a throat. The reason we have in Durand's *Rationale Divinorum*, lib. 7. cap. De facto Sancti Petri ad Vincula, where he saith, that one Quirinus, a tribune, having a daughter that had a disease in her throat, went to Alexander, then pope of Rome, the sixth from St. Peter, and desired of him to borrow or see the chains that St. Peter was chained with under Nero; which request obtained, his said daughter kissing the said chain was cured of her disease, and Quirinus with his family baptized. Tunc dictus Alexander papa, saith Durand, hoc festum in calendis Augusti celebrandum instituit, & in honorem beati Petri ecclesiam in urbe fabricavit, ubi ipsa vincula reposuit & Ad Vincula nominavit, & calendis Augusti dedicavit. In qua festivitate populus ille ipsa vincula hodie osculatur. So that this day, which before was only called the *calends of August*, was upon this occasion termed indifferently, either from the instrument that wrought the miracle, St. Peter's day ad vincula; or from that part of the maid whereon the miracle was wrought, the *Gule of August*. See *Hospinian de Origine Festorum*, fol. 85. *Averagium æstivale fieri debet inter Hock-day & Gulam Augusti. Rentale Manerii Regalis de Wye. Cowell, edit. 1727.*

Guldum, Taxation, or pecuniary imposition. Abbas & conventus sunt quieti de eschapiis latronum, bobus, de disseisina, guldus, theloniis, &c. Cartular. Glaston. MS. fol. 87. a. Cowell, edit. 1727.

Gyltwit, Is an amends for trespass, according to Saxton, in his *Description of England*, cap. 11. But we may suppose it mistaken for *gyltwit*, because no such word is found either in Spelman's *Glossary*, the *Saxon Dictionary*, or ancient records. Cowell, edit. 1727.

Gum. Is a clammy or tough liquor issuing out of trees, and hardened by the sun. There are divers sorts of it brought from beyond sea, that are drugs to be garbled, as appeareth by the statute 1 *Fac. c. 19.*

Gumrus, Gumphus, The hook upon which the hinge turns. Cowell, edit. 1727.

Gun. Stat. 33 *Hen. 8. cap. 6. f. 1.* enacts, That none shall shoot in, or use to keep in his house a hand gun, cross-bow, hagbut or demihake, unless his lands are of the value of 100 *l.* a year, on pain to forfeit 10 *l.* for every such offence.

Sec. 2, &c. Howbeit, the followers of lords spiritual or temporal, knights, esquires, gentlemen, and the inhabitants of cities, boroughs or market towns, may keep in their houses, and use to shoot (but at a dead mark only) with any hand gun of the length of one yard, or hagbut, or demihake of three quarters of a yard; so may the owner of a ship, for the defence of his ship, and also he that dwells two furlongs distant from a town, or within five miles from the sea-coast. And this last may shoot at any wild beast or fowl, save only deer, heron, shoveldard, partridge, wild swan or wild elke.

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Sec. 5. None may license his servant to shoot, except his game-keeper, on pain of 10 l.

Sec. 12, 13. Gunsmiths or merchants may keep guns by them, observing the lengths above said.

Sec. 14. Proclamation to issue before an offender can be punished.

Sec. 15. Owner of the gun to forfeit, and not the master of the house.

Sec. 16. It shall be lawful for any person to convey the person offending against this act before the next Justice of peace; who, upon due examination and proof, shall have power to commit him to prison, there to remain till he has satisfied the penalty, which in this case shall be divided between the King and the party that so takes the offender.

Sec. 19. Justices of peace in their sessions, and stewards of leets, have power to hear and determine these offences.

Sec. 20. Penalty of 20 s. a-piece on juries concealing offenders.

Sec. 22. Forfeitures arising by this act shall be sued for within one year by the King, and within six months by a common person, otherwise they shall be lost.

Sec. 24. Saving for servants carrying guns by their masters orders.

S. was convicted of shooting in a gun contrary to this statute, and committed to gaol; and upon *hab. corp.* exceptions were taken to the return. First, that the caption is taken before J. S. and T. N. *ad pacem conservandam*, without saying (Justices), and so by what appears they may be constables. Secondly, that it appears to be a conviction by oath, where the statute says, "proof and examination" which must be intended by jury. Thirdly, that it does not appear, that it was before the next Justices as it ought to be. Fourthly, nor that the statute had been proclaimed in the same county, whereas there is an express provision in the statute, that none shall be punished before it is proclaimed, which *Twissden J.* said ought to appear in the return (though the statute perhaps was proclaimed one hundred years since). 1 *Sid.* 419. No judgment. *Trin. 21 Car. 2. B. R. The King v. Saunders.* 1 *Saund.* 263. S. C. says, that it was quashed for the exception, that the conviction was said to be *coram T. B. & G. B. ar. duobus Justic. domini Regis ad pacem in com. predicto conservand.* But that the word *assign* was omitted. For it ought to have been *conservand. assignatis.* And so it does not appear, whether the said Justices were assigned to keep the peace or not. The reporter adds a *nota*, that the conviction was before two Justices of peace, but the statute gives authority to one Justice alone, being the next Justice of the county where the offence is committed, to commit the offender for the forfeiture, but that here it does not appear whether either of the said two Justices was the next Justice or not, which was another exception intended to be moved; but the conviction being quashed for the exception aforesaid, this exception was not moved, and that he was of counsel with the defendant. *Vent. 33. Anon.* But S. C. reports, that as to the words "upon due examination and proof before a Justice of peace", it was resolved, that that was not intended by a jury, but by witnesses, and that no writ of error lies upon such conviction: and that an exception was taken, because it was *coram J. S. Justice of the peace*, without adding *nec non ad diversas felonias, transgressiones, &c. audiend. assignat.* and that the court agreed it ought so to be in returns upon *certioraries* to remove indictments taken at sessions, but otherwise of convictions of this nature; for it is known to the court, that the statute gives them authority in this case. *Vent. 33. Trin. 21 Car. 2. Anon.*

A person being brought before the next Justice of peace in the county where, &c. for shooting with hail shot in a hand-gun, who, upon examination finding it true, made a record thereof, and committed the party to prison, until he should pay 10 l. viz. 5 l. to the informer, and 5 l. to the King. This record being certified upon a *habeas corpus*, it was held by the whole court, that if the Justice of peace does not observe the form prescribed

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by the statute, it is void, & *coram non judice*, and needs no writ of error; but if he acts according to the statute, then neither B. R. nor Justices of peace, can redress it; or set the party at large. *Jo. 170. Hill. 3 Car. B. R. Cole's case.*

The judgment on an indictment upon this statute was; that the defendant *solvet dicto domino Regi, &c. decem librarum, &c.* where the words should have been *solvat* instead of *solvet*, and *libras* instead of *librarum*, and for those and other reasons the judgment was reversed. *Raym. 378. Trin. 32 Car. 2. B. R. the King v. Alsop.*

The conviction was for having a gun in his house, and this being excepted to, because the statute is *use to keep in his or her house*, and perhaps it might be lent him, and the words of the statute ought to be pursued; so the conviction was quashed. 1 *Show. 48. Trin. 1 W. & M. the King v. Lewellin.*

The conviction was *non habuisset 100 l. per annum*, and did not say when; and this was excepted to, because it may be that he had 100 l. a-year at the time when he kept a gun, but not when he was convicted; to which it was answered, that those words were as much as to say, *nunquam habuit*, and the conclusion being *contra formam statuti*, must explain such words which seem to be doubtful. But *per cur.* This being a conviction before a Justice of peace, the time when the offence was committed should be certainly alledged, viz. that the defendant *predicti die & anno* had not 100 l. per annum, and for that reason it was quashed. 3 *Mod. 280. Pasch. 2 W. & M. the King v. Selcot.*

So where the indictment was *non habens terras, &c.* exception was taken, that it referred to the time of the indictment, and not to the shooting; the judgment for that and other reasons was reversed. *Raym. 378. Trin. 32 Car. 2. B. R. the King v. Alsop. Vid. 4. Mod. 51. in case of the King v. Alsop.*

T. S. being constituted special bailiff to serve an execution in debt on a judgment, and fearing a rescue, carried with him a *dagg*; whereupon the defendant, being a Justice of peace, made one of his servants to go and search him, and finding him armed brought him before his master, being the next Justice of peace, who by colour thereof committed him to gaol, till he paid 10 l. But on a *habeas corpus* it was held no offence for a sheriff or his ministers in execution of their office to carry such a hand-gun, and that it was lawful, and that a *dagg* was a hand-gun within this statute. *Cro. Eliz. 821. Gardener's case. 5 Rep. 71. b. Trin. 34 Eliz. St. John's case alias Gardener v. St. John, S. C.*

The defendant not having 100 l. a year, did shoot in a gun in February, and in March following was carried before a Justice of peace, and by him convicted of this offence. It was moved to quash this conviction, because it was before a single Justice, who had not power by the statute to proceed in a summary way, unless the party is brought before him *instantly*, upon view of the offence committed, which was not done in this case, and therefore was ordered to shew cause why it should not be quashed. 4 *Mod. 147, 148. Trin. 4 W. & M. the King v. Bullock. 1 Show. 367. Trin. 4 W. & M. S. P. King v. Litten.*

An indictment will lie on this statute before the sessions, though this hath been formerly doubted; because though the Justices have power by the general words of their commission to punish offences against the peace, yet shooting is not such an offence, for it is only a defect of the qualification of the person who shoots in a gun. *Dalton's Justice, cap. 47. page 143.*

Gunpowder. By stat. 16 Car. 1. c. 21. All persons may make and sell gunpowder, and bring into the kingdom salt-petre, brimstone, or any other materials for the making of it.

By stat. 1 Jac. 2. c. 8. s. 3. it is enacted, that if any person shall obtain a grant for the sole making or importing of gunpowder, he shall incur a *præmunire*.

By stat. 4 Geo. 2. c. 29. A bounty is granted on exporting British gunpowder, but to be abated if duties on salt-petre cease.

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Stat. 5 Geo. 1. cap. 26. sect. 4. No person shall carry in the streets of *London* or *Westminster*, or the suburbs thereof, more than twenty hundred weight of gunpowder at one time; and all gunpowder carried in the said streets in any carts or carriages, and the barrels close jointed and hooped, and put into cases of leather or canvas; and gunpowder carried by a man or horse shall be put in cases of leather or canvas, and entirely covered therewith: and if any shall be carried otherwise, it shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any person to his own use, the offender being thereof convicted before two Justices.

Stat. 11 G. 1. c. 3. f. 3. If any person shall work with any iron hammer, or hammer plated with iron or steel, in any warehouse or place while any gunpowder is there, he shall on conviction within one month, by the oath of one witness before one Justice, forfeit twenty shillings to the informer, to be levied by distress by warrant of such Justice; and for want of sufficient distress, to be committed to the house of correction, to be kept to hard labour not exceeding one month, nor less than fourteen days.

Stat. 5 Geo. 2. cap. 20. sect. 2. No master of any vessel outward bound, shall receive on board any gunpowder, either as merchandize or store for the voyage (except for his Majesty's service), on the *Thames* above *Blackwall*, upon pain of five pounds for every fifty pounds weight, and so in proportion.

Seet. 3. And the master of every vessel coming into the *Thames*, shall land all the powder on board, either before arrival at *Blackwall*, or within twenty-four hours (if the weather will permit) after he comes to anchor there, or at the place of unloading, on pain of five pounds for every hundred weight.

Seet. 4. And if any officer of any ship (except the King's) shall, between *London Bridge* and *Blackwall*, keep any gun loaded with ball, or fire any gun on board above *Blackwall*, before sun-rising or after sun-setting, he shall forfeit for such gun loaded five shillings, and for such gun fired ten shillings.

Seet. 5. And the corporation at *Trinity-house* at *Deptford Strand*, may appoint a person to inspect vessels; and if any such officer obstruct him, he shall forfeit five pounds.

Seet. 6. And the said penalties shall go to the poor of the corporation.

Seet. 7. And two Justices of *London*, or the respective counties where the offence shall be committed, shall on complaint in ten days summon the offender, or after oath made of the offence, may issue their warrant for apprehending him, and on appearance or contempt may convict him, either by oath of witnesses or confession, or his own view, and levy the penalty by distress, and if not redeemed in five days, by sale; for want of distress he shall be imprisoned for three months, or till paid; and persons aggrieved may appeal to the next sessions.

Stat. 15 Geo. 2. cap. 32. sect. 1. No person, not being a dealer in gunpowder, shall keep more than fifty pounds weight, or being a dealer, not more than two hundred pounds weight, longer than twenty-four hours at any time, in any house or place, or in houses or places, either under the same roof, or by dividing the same, and disposing thereof under different roofs, or in any yard or yards within *London* and *Westminster*, or the suburbs thereof, or within three miles of the *Tower*, or of *St. James's*, or on the *Thames*, except in vessels passing or detained by tides or bad weather, except carts and other carriages loading or unloading, or passing on the highway, on pain of forfeiting the same, or the value thereof, with full costs to him who shall sue in any court of record at *Westminster* in thirty days.

Seet. 2. Any Justice of the peace within the said limits, on demand by any inhabitants shewing a reasonable cause, may issue his warrant to search in the day-time for dangerous quantities of gunpowder, and break open any place, if there be occasion; and the searchers may seize, and may remove the same in twelve hours out of the said limits, and detain the same till it be determined in the courts, whether it be forfeited or not.

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Seet. 3. And persons permitting others to keep gunpowder in any places not belonging to the owners of such gunpowder, shall forfeit one shilling a pound.

Stat. 22 Geo. 2. cap. 38. sect. 1. No person shall keep gunpowder for more than twenty-four hours at any one time in greater quantity than four hundred pounds weight, in any house or other place, in any city, or the suburbs thereof, or in any market-town, or within one hundred yards thereof, or within two miles of any of the King's palaces, or one mile of any of the King's magazines; nor shall keep for more than twenty-four hours, at any time, a greater quantity than three thousand pounds weight in any house or other place.

Seet. 2. And any two Justices, on demand made, and a reasonable cause assigned, by any parish officer, or two householders inhabiting where it is kept, shall issue their warrant for searching in the day-time any house, shop, or other place, and breaking open the doors thereof; and if upon search more than four hundred pounds weight, or three thousand pounds weight respectively, as above, shall be found, all exceeding the said quantities shall be seized and detained, and forfeited to any person who shall sue in three months in any court at *Westminster*; which court shall give judgment for recovery of the same, or the value thereof, with full costs.

Seet. 3. No person shall convey at any one time, in any waggon or other carriage, a greater quantity than two thousand five hundred pounds weight, or more than five thousand pounds weight, in any open vessel on any river, within one mile of any city or market-town; and all such gunpowder shall be carried in covered carts and carriages; and the barrels shall be close jointed and hooped, and secured that no part thereof be scattered in the passage; on pain of being seized and forfeited to the informer, on proof of the offence before two Justices.

Seet. 4. Every person employed in any storehouse where gunpowder is kept, or in carrying of gunpowder from one place to another, being convicted before one Justice of wilfully committing any act, whereby such gunpowder may be in danger of taking fire, shall forfeit five pounds to the informer for every hundred pounds weight of gunpowder contained in such storehouse, or which he shall be employed in conveying; and on non-payment thereof shall be committed to the public gaol, without bail, not exceeding six months.

Seet. 5. But this act shall not extend to any magazine belonging to the Crown, or to hinder the trying of gunpowder by his Majesty's officers, or to the carrying of gunpowder to and from the King's magazines, or with forces in their march, or to any mills already built and used for the making of gunpowder, or to any storehouses, warehouses, or other offices near or adjoining to such mills.

Seet. 6. The Justices in sessions shall, on application to them made, appoint convenient plats of ground, two miles distant from any city or market-town, not exceeding two acres, with the use of convenient roads leading thereto, for erecting warehouses for keeping gunpowder in any quantity, first agreeing with the proprietor; and if they cannot agree, the said Justices shall issue their warrant to the sheriff to impanel and return a jury, who shall on oath (to be administered by the said Justices) enquire into the value of the ground, with the use of convenient roads leading thereto; and all such verdicts and inquisitions shall be kept with the records of the sessions, and be conclusive to all parties; and the said Justices may send for persons interested, and examine the parties and witnesses on oath; and the sum to be assessed as aforesaid, not exceeding thirty years purchase, shall be paid to the proprietor; and on such payment, or in case of refusal to accept it, or leaving it with the said Justices for the proprietor, the inheritance of the grounds, and use of the roads leading thereto, shall be vested in the purchasers and their assigns for the purposes aforesaid, and not otherwise; and the warehouses to be built thereon shall be built in such manner as will most effectually render them safe and secure.

Gunpowder, &c. shipped after prohibition, forfeited, 29 Geo. 2. c. 16. f. 2.

Allowance

TAB 2

A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:
IN WHICH
The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,
AND
ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS
BY
EXAMPLES from the best WRITERS.
TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,
A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE,
AND
AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
By SAMUEL JOHNSON.
IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

THE FOURTH EDITION, REVISED BY THE AUTHOR.

Cum tabulis animum censoris fumet honesti :
Audebit quæcunque parum splendoris habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur.
Verba movere loco ; quamvis invita recedant,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ :
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas.

HOR.

LONDON,

Printed by W. STRAHAN,

For W. STRAHAN, J. & F. RIVINGTON, T. DAVIES, J. HINTON, L. DAVIS; HAWES, CLARKE & COLLINS;
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Z. STUART, BECKET & DE HONDT, J. KNOX, T. CADELL, WILSON & NICOLL, W. NICOLL, G. ROBINSON,
JO. JOHNSON, J. ROBSON, RICHARDSON & URQUHART, and M. HINGESTON.

MDCCLXXIII.

D.

D Æ D

D, Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to T, but formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The sound of D in *English* is uniform, and it is never mute.

DA CAPO. [Ital.] A term in musick, which signifying from the head or the beginning, means that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

To DAB. *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To strike gently with something soft or moist.

A fore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint. *Sharp*.

DAB. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A small lump of any thing.
2. A blow with something moist or soft.
3. Something moist or slimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artist; a man expert at something. This is not used in writing.
5. A kind of small flat fish.

Of flat fish there are rays, flowks, *dabs*, plaice. *Carew*.

DA'B-CHICK. *n. f.* A small water-fowl; called likewise *Dob-chick*, and *Didapper*, and *Dipchick*. *Colymbus*, *Ray*.

A *dab chick* waddles through the copse,

On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope*.

To DABBLE. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch.] To smear; to daub; to spatter; to besprinkle; to wet.

A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

I scarified, and dabbled the wound with oil of turpentine. *Wise man's Surgery.*

Mean while the South, rising with dabbled wings,
A sable cloud athwart the welkin flings. *Swift*.

To DABBLE. *v. n.*

1. To play in water; to move in water or mud.
Neither will a spirit, that dwells with stars, dabble in this impurer mud. *Glanville's Apology.*

The little one complained of her legs, that she could neither swim nor dabble with them. *L'Estrange*.

But when he found the boys at play,
And saw them dabbling in their clay,
He stood behind a stall to lurk,
And mark the progress of their work. *Swift*.

2. To do any thing in a slight, superficial, or shallow manner; to tamper.

Shakespeare shall be put into your hands, as clear and as fair as it came out of them; though you, I think, have been dabbling here and there with the text, I have had more reverence for the writer, and the printer, and left every thing standing. *Atterbury to Pope*.

DABBLER. *n. f.* [from dabble.]

1. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without mastery; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a superficial meddler.

He dares not complain of the tooth-ach, lest out dabblers in politicks should be ready to swear against him for disaffection. *Swift*.

DACE. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation: in most provinces called *dare*, *Leuciscus*.] A small river fish, resembling a roach, but less.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place;

Where I may see my quill or cork down sink,
With eager bite of perch, or bleak, or dace. *Walton*.

DA'CTYLE. *n. f.* [*δακτύλος*, a finger.] A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short, like the joints of a finger; as *cāndidus*.

DAD. } *n. f.* [The child's way of expressing father. It is

DAD'DY. } remarkable, that, in all parts of the world, the word for father, as first taught to children, is compounded of *a* and *t*, or the kindred letter *d* differently placed; as *tad*, Welsh; *ατα*, Greek; *atta*, Gothick; *tata*, Latin.] Father.

I was never so bethumpt with words,
Since first I call'd my brother's father *dad*. *Shakespeare*.

His loving mother left him to my care;
Fine child, as like his *dad* as he could stare! *Gay*.

To DADDE. *v. a.* To hold up by a leading string.

The little children when they learn to go,
By painful mothers *daded* to and fro. *Drayton*.

DÆDAL. *adj.* [*dædalus*, Latin.]

1. Various; variegated.
2. Skillful: this is not the true meaning, nor should be imitated.

Nor hath
The *dædal* hand of nature only pour'd
Her gifts of outward grace. *Philips*.

VOL. I.

D A I

DA'FFODIL.

DAFFODILLY.

DAFFODOWNDILLY.

} *n. f.* [Supposed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *asphodelus*.]

This plant hath a lily-flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped, and cut into six segments, which incircle its middle like a crown; but the empalement, which commonly rises out of a membranous vagina, turns to an oblong or roundish fruit, which is triangular, and gapes in three parts; is divided into three cells, and full of roundish seeds. *Miller*.

Strew me the green ground with *daffodownillies*,
And cowslips, and kingcups, and loved lilies. *Spenser*.

Bid *Amaranthus* all his beauty shed,
And *daffodillies* fill their cups with tears,

To strew the laureat herse where *Lycid* lies. *Milton*.

The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head:

The short narcissus, and fair *daffodil*,

Pancies to please the sight, and cassia sweet to smell. *Dryden*.

To DAFT. *v. a.* [contracted from *do aft*; that is, to throw back, to throw off.] To toss aside; to put away with contempt; to throw away slightly. Not now in use.

The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales,

And his comrades, that *daft* the world aside,

And bid it pass. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

I would she had bestow'd this dotage on me: I would have *daft* all other respects, and made her half myself. *Shakesp.*

DAG. *n. f.* [*daguer*, French.]

1. A dagger.
2. A handgun; a pistol: so called from serving the purposes of a dagger, being carried secretly, and doing mischief suddenly. It is in neither sense now used.

To DAG. *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To daggle; to bemire; to let fall in the water: a low word.

DA'GGER. *n. f.* [*daguer*, French.]

1. A short sword; a poniard.
She ran to her son's *dagger*, and struck herself a mortal wound. *Sidney*.

This sword a *dagger* had his page,
That was but little for his age;
And therefore waited on him so,

As dwarfs upon knights-errant do. *Hudibras*.

He strikes himself with his *dagger*; but being interrupted by one of his friends, he stabs him, and breaks the *dagger* on one of his ribs. *Addison*.

2. [In fencing schools.] A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence.

3. [With printers.] The obelus; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as [†].

DA'GGERSDRAWING. *n. f.* [*dagger* and *draw*.] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

They always are at *daggersdrawing*,
And one another clapperclawing. *Hudibras*.

I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at *daggersdrawing*, 'till one desired to know the subject of the quarrel. *Swift*.

To DA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew; a word, according to Mr. *Lye*, derived from the Danish; according to *Skinner*, from *bag*, sprinkled, or beagan, to dip. They are probably all of the same root.] To dip negligently in mire or water; to bemire; to besprinkle.

To DA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt.

Nor like a puppy, *daggled* through the town,
To fetch and carry sing song up and down. *Pope*.

DA'GGLEDTAIL. *n. f.* [*daggle* and *tail*.] Bemired; dipped in the water or mud; bespattered.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the sight of so many *daggledtail* parsons, that happen to fall in their way. *Swift*.

DA'ILY. *adj.* [*daglic*, Saxon.] Happening every day, or very frequently; done every day; quotidian.

Much are we bound to heaven
In *daily* thanks, that gave us such a prince. *Shakespeare*.

Cease, man of woman born! to hope relief
From *daily* trouble, and continu'd grief. *Prior*.

DA'ILY. *adv.* Every day; very often.

Let that man with better sense advise,
That of the world least part to us is read;

And *daily* how through hardy enterprize,
Many great regions are discovered. *Fairy Queen*.

A man with whom I conversed almost *daily*, for years together. *Dryden*.

G U M

mon recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Yet love these forc'ries did remove, and move. *Donne.*

Thee to gull thine own mother for my love. *Donne.*

He would have gull'd him with a trick, *Hudibras.*

But Mart was too too politick. *Hudibras.*

They are not to be gull'd twice with the same trick. *L'Estr.*

The Roman people were grossly gull'd twice or thrice over, and as often enslaved in one century, and under the same pretence of reformation. *Dryden.*

By their designing leaders taught, *Dryden.*

The vulgar, gull'd into rebellion, arm'd. *Dryden.*

For this advantage age from youth has won, *Dryden.*

As not to be out-riden, though out-run; *Dryden.*

By fortune he was now to Venus trin'd, *Dryden.*

And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd; *Dryden.*

Of him disposing in his own abode, *Dryden.*

He footh'd the goddess, while he gull'd the god. *Dryden.*

GULL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. [mergus.] A sea-bird. *Shakespeare's Much Ado.*

2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick. *Shakespeare's Much Ado.*

I should think this a gull, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it. *Shakespeare's Much Ado.*

Either they have these excellencies they are praised for, or they have not; if they have not, 'tis an apparent cheat and gull. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. A stupid animal; one easily cheated. *Government of the Tongue.*

Being fed by us you us'd us so, *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

As that ungentle gull, the cuckow bird, *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Usest the sparrow. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd, *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest, *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

And made the most notorious geck and gull *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

That e'er invention plaid on. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

That paltry story is untrue, *Hudibras.*

And forg'd to cheat such gulls as you. *Hudibras.*

GU'LLCATCHER. *n. f.* [gull and catch.] A cheat; a man of trick; one who catches silly people. *Hudibras.*

Here comes my noble gullcatcher. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

GU'LLER. *n. f.* [from gull.] A cheat; an impostor. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

GU'LLERY. *n. f.* [from gull.] Cheat; imposture. *Ainsworth.*

GU'LLET. *n. f.* [goulet, French; gula, Latin.]

1. The throat; the passage through which the food passes; the meat-pipe; the oesophagus. *Ainsworth.*

It might be his doom. *Ainsworth.*

One day to sing *Ainsworth.*

With gullet in string. *Ainsworth.*

Many have the gullet or feeding channel which have no lungs or windpipe; as fishes which have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated; for such thereof as have lungs and respiration are not without wizzon, as whales and cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. A small stream or lake. Not in use. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Nature has various tender muscles plac'd, *Blackmore.*

By which the artful gullet is embrac'd. *Blackmore.*

The liquor in the stomach is a compound of that which is separated from its inward coat, the spittle which is swallowed, and the liquor which distils from the gullet. *Arbutnot.*

The Euxine sea and the Mediterranean, small gullets, if compared with the ocean. *Heylyn.*

To GU'LLY. *v. n.* [corrupted from gurgle.] To run with noise. *Heylyn.*

GU'LLYHOLE. *n. f.* [from gully and hole.] The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer. *Heylyn.*

GULO'SITY. *n. f.* [gulofus, Latin.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity. *Heylyn.*

They are very temperate, seldom offending in ebriety, nor erring in gulosity, or superfluity of meats. *Brown.*

To GULP. *v. a.* [golpen, Dutch.] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission. *Brown.*

He loosens the fish, gulps it down, and so soon as ever the morsel was gone wipes his mouth. *L'Estrange.*

I see the double flaggon charge their hand; *L'Estrange.*

See them puff off the froth, and gulp amain, *L'Estrange.*

While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. *Gay.*

GULP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] As much as can be swallowed at once. *Gay.*

In deep suspirations we take more large gulps of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and sorrow. *More.*

As oft as he can catch a gulp of air, *More.*

And peep above the seas, he names the fair. *Dryden's Fables.*

GUM. *n. f.* [gummi, Latin.]

1. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid and less friable, and generally dissolving in aqueous menstrua; whereas resins, being more sulphurous, require a spirituous solvent. *Quincy.*

One whose eyes, *Quincy.*

Albeit unused to the melting mood, *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Their medicinal gum. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He ripens spices, fruit, and precious gum, *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Which from remotest regions hither come. *Waller.*

G U N

Her maiden train, *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Who bore the vests that holy rites require, *Dryden's Fables.*

Incense, and od'rous gums, and cover'd fire. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. [Loma, Saxon; gumme, Dutch.] The fleshy covering that invests and contains the teeth. *Dryden's Fables.*

The babe that milks me *Dryden's Fables.*

I'd pluck my nipple from his boneless gums. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Sh' untwists a wire, and from her gums *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

To GUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To close with gum; to smear with gum. *Swift.*

The eyelids are apt to be gummed together with a viscous humour. *Swift.*

GUMMINESS. *n. f.* [from gummy.] The state of being gummy; accumulation of gum. *Swift.*

The tendons are involved with a great gumminess and collection of matter. *Swift.*

GUMMO'SITY. *n. f.* [from gummoous.] The nature of gum; gumminess. *Swift.*

Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and the elastick fermenting particles are detained by their innate gummo'sity. *Floyer.*

GUMMOUS. *adj.* [from gum.] Of the nature of gum. *Floyer.*

Observations concerning English amber, and relations about the amber of Prussia, prove that amber is not a gummoous or resinous substance drawn out of trees by the sun's heat, but a natural fossil. *Woodward's Natural History.*

GUMMY. *adj.* [from gum.]

1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum. *Woodward's Natural History.*

From the utmost end of the head branches there issueth out a gummy juice, which hangeth downward like a cord. *Raleigh.*

Nor all the gummy stores Arabia yields. *Dryden's Virgil.*

How each arising alder now appears, *Dryden's Virgil.*

And o'er the Po distils her gummy tears. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Productive of gum. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The clouds *Dryden's Virgil.*

Tine the slant light'ning; whose thwart flame driv'n down, *Dryden's Virgil.*

Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. Overgrown with gum. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays *Dryden's Virgil.*

His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise; *Dryden's Virgil.*

Then rubs his gummy eyes, and scrubs his pate. *Dryden's Virgil.*

GUN. *n. f.* [Of this word there is no satisfactory etymology. Mr. Lye observes that gun in Iceland signifies battle; but when guns came into use we had no commerce with Iceland. May not gun come by gradual corruption from came, ganne, gunne? Canne is the original of cannon.] The general name for fire-arms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire. *Dryden's Virgil.*

These dread curses, like the sun 'gainst gla's, *Dryden's Virgil.*

Or like an overcharged gun, recoil *Dryden's Virgil.*

And turn upon thyself. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The emperor, smiling, said that never emperor was yet slain with a gun. *Knolles's History.*

The bullet flying, makes the gun recoil. *Cleveland.*

In vain the dart or glitt'ring sword we shun, *Cleveland.*

Condemn'd to perish by the slaught'ring gun. *Granville.*

GU'NNEL. *n. f.* [corrupted for gunwale. See GUNWALE.] *Granville.*

GU'NNER. *n. f.* [from gun.] Cannonier; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship. *Granville.*

The nimble gunner *Granville.*

With lynstock now the devilish cannon touches, *Granville.*

And down goes all before him. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

They slew the principal gunners, and carried away their artillery. *Hayward.*

GU'NNERY. *n. f.* [from gunner.] The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon. *Hayward.*

GU'NPOWDER. *n. f.* [gun and powder.] The powder put into guns to be fired. It consists of about fifteen parts of nitre, three parts of sulphur, and two of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly kept. *Hayward.*

Gunpowder consisteth of three ingredients, saltpetre, small-coal, and brimstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Burning by gunpowder frequently happens at sea. *Wiseman.*

GU'NSHOT. *n. f.* [gun and shot.] The reach or range of a gun; the space to which a shot can be thrown. *Wiseman.*

Those who are come over to the royal party are supposed to be out of gunshot. *Dryden.*

GU'NSHOT. *adj.* Made by the shot of a gun. *Dryden.*

The symptoms I have translated to gunshot wounds. *Wiseman.*

GU'NSMITH. *n. f.* [gun and smith.] A man whose trade is to make guns. *Wiseman.*

It is of particular esteem with the gunsmiths for stocks. *Mort.*

GU'NSTICK. *n. f.* [gun and stick.] The rammer; or stick with which the charge is driven into a gun. *Mort.*

Ev'n a gunstick flying into fame. *Steuart.*

GU'NSTOCK. *n. f.* [gun and stock.] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed. *Steuart.*

The timber is used for bows, pullies, screws, mills, and gunstocks. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GU'NSTONE. *n. f.* [gun and stone.] The shot of cannon. They used formerly to shoot stones from artillery. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Hath turn'd his ball to gunstones, and his soul *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Shall

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- from ruin, under the worst administration, what may not his subjects hope for when he changeth *hands*, and maketh use of the best? *Swift*.
38. Giver, and receiver.
This tradition is more like to be a notion bred in the mind of man, than transmitted from *hand to hand* through all generations. *Tillotson*.
39. An actor; a workman; a soldier.
Your wrongs are known: impose but your commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand *hands*. *Dryden*.
Demetrius appointed the painter guards, pleased that he could preserve that *hand* from the barbarity and insolence of soldiers. *Dryden*.
A dictionary containing a natural history requires too many *hands*, as well as too much time, ever to be hoped for. *Locke*.
40. Catch or reach without choice.
The men of Israel smote as well the men of every city as the beast, and all that came to *hand*. *Judges*.
A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Uncull'd as came to *hand*. *Milton*.
41. Form or cast of writing.
Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set *hand* fairly is engros'd;
Eleven hours I've spent to write it over. *Shakespeare*.
Solyman shewed him his own letters intercepted, asking him if he knew not that *hand*, if he knew not that seal? *Knolles*.
Being discovered by their knowledge of Mr. Cowley's *hand*,
I happily escaped. *Denham*.
If my debtors do not keep their day
Deny their *hands*, and then refuse to pay,
I must attend. *Dryden*.
Whether men write court or Roman *hand*, or any other,
there is something peculiar in every one's writing. *Cockburn*.
The way to teach to write, is to get a plate graved with the characters of such *hand* you like. *Locke*.
Constantia saw that the *hand* writing agreed with the contents of the letter. *Addison*.
I present these thoughts in an ill *hand*; but scholars are bad penmen: we seldom regard the mechanick part of writing. *Felton on the Classics*.
They were wrote on both sides, and in a small *hand*. *Arbutnot*.
42. *HAND over head*. Negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does.
So many strokes of the alarm bell of fear and awaking to other nations, and the facility of the titles, which, *hand over head*, have served their turn, doth ring the peal so much the louder. *Bacon*.
A country fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree: Thus 'tis, says a passenger, when people will be doing things *hand over head*, without either fear or wit. *L'Estrange*.
43. *HAND to HAND*. Close fight.
In single opposition, *hand to hand*,
He did confound the best part of an hour. *Shakespeare*.
He issues, ere the fight, his dread command,
That flings afar, and poniards *hand to hand*,
He banish'd from the field. *Dryden*.
44. *HAND in HAND*. In union; conjointly.
Had the sea been Marlborough's element, the war had been bestowed there, to the advantage of the country, which would then have gone *hand in hand* with his own. *Swift*.
45. *HAND in HAND*. Fit; pat.
As fair and as good, a kind of *hand in hand* comparison, had been something too fair and too good for any lady in Britany. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.
46. *HAND to mouth*. As want requires.
I can get bread from *hand to mouth*, and make even at the year's end. *L'Estrange*.
47. *To bear in HAND*. To keep in expectation; to elude.
A rascally yea forsooth knave, to *bear in hand*, and then stand upon security. *Shakespeare*.
48. *To be HAND and GLOVE*. To be intimate and familiar; to suit one another.
To HAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give or transmit with the hand.
Judas was not far off, not only because he dipped in the same dish, but because he was so near that our Saviour could *hand* the sop unto him. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
I have been shewn a written prophecy that is *handed* among them with great secrecy. *Addison*.
2. To guide or lead by the hand.
Angels did *hand* her up, who next God dwell. *Donne*.
By safe and insensible degrees he will pass from a boy to a man, which is the most hazardous step in life: this therefore should be carefully watched, and a young man with great diligence *handed* over it. *Locke*.
3. To seize; to lay hands on.
Let him, that makes but trifles of his eyes,
First *hand* me: on mine own accord, I'll off. *Shakespeare*.
4. To manage; to move with the hand.
- 'Tis then that with delight I rove
Upon the boundless depth of love:
I bless my chains, I *hand* my oar,
Nor think on all I left on shoar. *Prior*.
5. To transmit in succession, with *down*; to deliver from one to another.
They had not only a tradition of it in general, but even of several the most remarkable particular accidents of it likewise, which they *handed* downwards to the succeeding ages. *Woodw*.
I know no other way of securing these monuments, and making them numerous enough to be *handed down* to future ages. *Addison*.
Arts and sciences consist of scattered theorems and practices, which are *handed* about amongst the masters, and only revealed to the *filiis artis*, 'till some great genius appears, who collects these disjointed propositions, and reduces them into a regular system. *Arbutnot*.
One would think a story so fit for age to talk of, and in fancy to hear, were incapable of being *handed down* to us. *Pope's Essay on Homer*.
- HAND* is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *hand-saw*; or borne in the hand, as a *handbarrow*.
- HANDBARROW*. *n. f.* A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground.
A *handbarrow*, wheelbarrow, shovel and spade. *Tusser*.
Set the board whereon the hive standeth on a *hand barrow*, and carry them to the place you intend. *Mortimer*.
- HAND BASKET*. *n. f.* A portable basket.
You must have woollen yarn to tie grafts with, and a small *hand-basket* to carry them in. *Mortimer*.
- HAND-BELL*. *n. f.* A bell rung by the hand.
The strength of the percussion is a principal cause of the loudness or softness of sounds; as in ringing of a *hand-bell* harder or softer. *Bacon*.
- HAND-BREADTH*. *n. f.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.
A border of an *hand-breadth* round about. *Exod. xxv. 25*.
The eastern people determined their *hand-breadth* by the breadth of barley-corns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a *hand's breadth*. *Arbutnot*.
- HANDED*. *adj.* [from *hand*.]
1. Having the use of the hand left or right.
Many are right *handed*, whose livers are weakly constituted; and many use the left, in whom that part is strongest. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
2. With hands joined.
Into their inmost bow'r
Handed they went. *Milton*.
- HANDER*. *n. f.* [from *hand*.] Transmitter; conveyor in succession.
They would assume, with wond'rous art,
Themselves to be the whole, who are but part,
Of that vast frame the church; yet grant they were
The *handers* down, can they from thence infer
A right 't' interpret? Or would they alone,
Who brought the present, claim it for their own? *Dryden*.
- HANDEFAST*. *n. f.* [from *hand* and *fast*.] Hold; custody. Obsolete.
If that shepherd be not in *handfast*, let him fly. *Shakespeare*.
- HANDFUL*. *n. f.* [from *hand* and *full*.]
1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain.
I saw a country gentleman at the side of Rosamond's pond, pulling a *handful* of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him. *Addison. Freeholder*.
2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.
Take one vessel of silver and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an *handful* from the bottom, and the sound will be more resounding from the vessel of silver than that of wood. *Bacon*.
The peaceful scabbard where it dwelt,
The rancour of its edge had felt;
For of the lower end two *handful*
It had devour'd, it was so manful. *Hudibras*.
3. A small number or quantity.
He could not, with such a *handful* of men, and without cannon, propose reasonably to fight a battle. *Clarendon*.
4. As much as can be done.
Being in possession of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themselves from firing. *Raleigh*.
- HAND-GALLOP*. *n. f.* A slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.
Ovid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and sound as he: he is always upon a *hand-gallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground. *Dryden*.
- HAND-GUN*. *n. f.* A gun wielded by the hand.
Guns have names given them, some from serpents or ravenous birds, as culverines or colubines; others in other respects, as cannons, demicannons, *hand-guns* and muskets. *Camden*.
- HANDICRAFT*. *n. f.* [from *hand* and *craft*.]
1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand. *Particular*

A
D I C T I O N A R Y
O F T H E
E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E :

I N W H I C H
The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,
A N D
ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS

B Y
E X A M P L E S from the best WRITERS.
T O W H I C H A R E P R E F I X E D ;
A H I S T O R Y of the L A N G U A G E ,
A N D

A N E N G L I S H G R A M M A R .

B Y S A M U E L J O H N S O N .

I N T W O V O L U M E S .

V O L . I I .

T H E F O U R T H E D I T I O N , R E V I S E D B Y T H E A U T H O R .

Cum tabulis animum cenforis sumet honesti :
Audebit quæcunque parum splendoris habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur.
Verba movere loco ; quamvis invita recedant,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ :
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas.

HOR.

L O N D O N ,

Printed by W. STRAHAN,
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MDCCLXXIII.

P I S

- Though he have the *pique*, and long,
'Tis still for something in the wrong;
As women long, when they're with child,
For things extravagant and wild. *Hudibras.*
3. Point; nicety; punctilio.
Add long prescription of establish'd laws,
And *pique* of honour to maintain a cause,
And shame of change. *Dryden.*
- To PIQUE. *v. a.* [*piquer*, Fr.]
1. To touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret, to kindle to emulation.
Piqu'd by Protogenes's fame,
From Co to Rhodes Apelles came
To see a rival and a friend,
Prepar'd to censure or commend. *Prior.*
2. To offend; to irritate.
Why *pique* all mortals, that affect a name?
A fool to pleasure, yet a slave to fame! *Pope.*
The lady was *piqued* by her indifference, and began to mention going away. *Female Quixote.*
3. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To value; to fix reputation as on a point. [*se piquer*, French.]
Children, having made it easy to part with what they have, may *pique* themselves in being kind. *Locke.*
Men apply themselves to two or three foreign, dead, and which are called the learned, languages; and *pique* themselves upon their skill in them. *Locke on Education.*
- To PIQUEER. *v. a.* See PICKEER.
- PIQUEER. *n. s.* A robber; a plunderer. Rather *pickeerer*.
When the guardian professed to engage in faction, the word was given, that the guardian would soon be seconded by some other *piqueerers* from the same camp. *Swift.*
- PIQUET. *n. s.* [*picquet*, Fr.] A game at cards.
She commonly went up at ten,
Unless *piquet* was in the way. *Prior.*
Instead of entertaining themselves at ombre or *piquet*, they would wrestle and pitch the bar. *Spectator.*
- PIRACY. *n. s.* [*πειρατεία*; *piratica*, Lat. *piraterie*, Fr. from *pirate*.] The act or practice of robbing on the sea.
Our gallants, in their fresh gale of fortune, began to skim the seas with their *piracies*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Now shall the ocean, as thy Thames, be free,
From both those fates of storms and *piracy*. *Waller.*
Fame swifter than your winged navy flies,
Sounding your name, and telling dreadful news
To all that *piracy* and rapine use. *Waller.*
His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their *piracies*; though he practised the same trade. *Arbuthnot.*
- PIRATE. *n. s.* [*πειρατής*; *pirata*, Lat. *pirate*, Fr.]
1. A sea-robber.
Pirates all nations are to prosecute, not so much in the right of their own fears, as upon the band of human society. *Bacon.*
Relate, if business or the thirst of gain
Engage your journey o'er the pathless main,
Where savage *pirates* seek through seas unknown
The lives of others, vent'rous of their own. *Pope.*
2. Any robber; particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.
To PIRATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob by sea.
When they were a little got out of their former condition, they robbed at land and *pirated* by sea. *Arbuthnot.*
- To PIRATE. *v. a.* [*pirater*, Fr.] To take by robbery.
They advertised, they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope.*
- PIRATICAL. *adj.* [*piraticus*, Lat. from *pirate*.]
1. Predatory; robbing; consisting in robbery.
Having gotten together ships and barks, fell to a kind of *piratical* trade, robbing, spoiling and taking prisoners the ships of all nations. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
2. Practising robbery.
The errors of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers; to not one of whom I ever gave any other encouragement, than that of not prosecuting them. *Pope.*
- PISCATION. *n. s.* [*piscatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of fishing.
There are four books of cynegeticks, or venation; five of halieuticks, or *piscation*, commented by Ritterhusius. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- PI'SCARY. *n. s.* A privilege of fishing. *Dist.*
- PI'SCATORY. *adj.* [*piscatorius*, Lat.] Relating to fishes.
On this monument is represented, in bas-relief, Neptune among the satyrs, to shew that this poet was the inventor of *piscatory* eclogues. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- PISCIVOROUS. *adj.* [*piscis* and *voro*.] Fish-eating; living on fish.
In birds that are not carnivorous, the meat is swallowed into the crop or into a kind of antestomach, observed in *piscivorous* birds, where it is moistened and mollified by some proper juice. *Ray on the Creation.*
- PISH. *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation. This is sometimes spoken and written *pshaw*. I know not their etymology, and imagine them formed by chance.

P I T

- There was never yet philosopher
That could endure the toothach patiently;
However they have writ the stile of Gods,
And made a *piſh* at chance or sufferance. *Shakespeare.*
She frowned and cried *piſh*, when I said a thing that I stole. *Spectator.*
- To PISH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To express contempt.
He turn'd over your Homer, shook his head, and *piſh'd* at every line of it. *Pope.*
- PI'SMIRE. *n. s.* [*μύρμα*, Sax. *piſmiere*, Dutch.] An ant; an emmet.
His cloaths, as atoms might prevail,
Might fit a *piſmire* or a whale. *Prior.*
Prejudicial to fruit are *piſmires*, caterpillars and mice. *Mort.*
- To PISS. *v. n.* [*piſſer*, Fr. *piſſen*, Dutch.] To make water.
I charge the *piſſing* conduit run nothing but claret. *Shakespeare.*
One as *piſſes*, the rest *piſs* for company. *L'Eſtrange.*
Once poſſeſſ'd of what with care you ſave,
The wanton boys would *piſs* upon your grave. *Dryden.*
- PISS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Urine; animal water.
My ſpleen is at the little rogues, it would vex one more to be knocked on the head with a *piſs*-pot than a thunder bolt. *Pope to Swift.*
- PI'SSABED. *n. s.* A yellow flower growing in the graſs.
- PI'SSBURNT. *adj.* Stained with urine.
- PISTA'CHIO. *n. s.* [*piſtache*, Fr. *piſtacchi*, Italian; *piſtacia*, Latin.]
The *piſtachio* is of an oblong figure, pointed at both ends about half an inch in length, the kernel is of a green colour and a ſoft and unctuous ſubſtance, much like the pulp of an almond, of a pleaſant taſte: *piſtachios* were known to the ancients, and the Arabians call them *peſtuch* and *feſtuch*, and we ſometimes *fiſtich* nuts. *Hill.*
Piſtachios, ſo they be good, and not muſty, joined with almonds, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
- PISTE. *n. s.* [French.] The track or tread a horſeman makes upon the ground he goes over.
- PISTILLATION. *n. s.* [*piſtillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar.
The beſt diamonds we have are comminuble, and ſo far from breaking hammers, that they ſubmit unto *piſtillation*, and reſiſt not an ordinary peſtle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- PI'STOL. *n. s.* [*piſtole*, *piſtolet*, Fr.] A ſmall handgun.
Three watch the door with *piſtols*, that none ſhould iſſue out. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Winſor.*
The whole body of the horſe paſſed within *piſtel*-ſhoot of the cottage. *Clarendon.*
Quickſilver diſcharged from a *piſtol* will hardly pierce through a parchment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
A woman had a tubercle in the great canthus of the eye, of the bigneſs of a *piſtol*-bullet. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
How Verres is leſs qualify'd to ſteal,
With ſword and *piſtol*, than with wax and ſeal. *Young.*
- To PI'STOL. *v. a.* [*piſtoler*, Fr.] To ſhoot with a *piſtol*.
- PISTOLE. *n. s.* [*piſtole*, Fr.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.
I ſhall diſburden him of many hundred *piſtoles*, to make him lighter for the journey. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*
- PI'STOLET. *n. s.* [diminutive of *piſtol*.] A little *piſtol*.
Thoſe unlickt bear-whelps, unſil'd *piſtolets*
That, more than cannon ſhot, avails or lets. *Donne.*
- PI'STON. *n. s.* [*piſton*, Fr.] The moveable part in ſeveral machines; as in pumps and ſyringes, whereby the ſuction or attraction is cauſed; an embolus.
- PIT. *n. s.* [*pit*, Saxon.]
1. A hole in the ground.
Tumble me into ſome loathſome *pit*,
Where never man's eye may behold my body. *Shakespeare.*
Our enemies have beat us to the *pit*;
It is more worthy to leap in ourſelves,
Than tarry 'till they puſh us. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
Pits upon the ſea-ſhore turn into freſh water, by percolation of the ſalt through the ſand; but in ſome places of Africa, the water in ſuch *pits* will become brackiſh again. *Bacon.*
2. Abyſs; profundity.
Get you gone,
And from the *pit* of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Into what *pit* thou ſeeſt
From what height fallen. *Milton.*
3. The grave.
O Lord, think no ſcorn of me, leſt I become like them that go down into the *pit*. *Pſalm xxviii. 1.*
4. The area on which cocks fight; whence the phraſe, to fly the *pit*.
Make him glad, at leaſt, to quit
His victory, and fly the *pit*. *Hudibras.*
They managed the diſpute as fiercely, as two game-cocks in the *pit*. *Locke on Education.*
5. The middle part of the theatre.
Let Cully, Cockwood, Fopling charm the *pit*,
And in their folly ſhew the writer's wit. *Dryden.*
- 6

TAB 3

GUILTYLY, glit'-l-y. ad. Without innocence.

GUILTINESS, glit'-l-nēs. f. The state of being guilty, consciousness of crime.

GUILTLESS, glit'-lēs. a. Innocent, free from crime.

GUILTLESSLY, glit'-lēt'-ly. ad. Without guilt, innocently.

GUILTLESSNESS, glit'-lēt'-nēs. f. Innocence, freedom from crime.

GUILTY, glit'-ty. a. Justly chargeable with a crime, not innocent; wicked, corrupt.

GUINEA, glā'-ny. f. A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.

GUINEADROPPER, glā'-ny-drop-pūr. f. One who cheats by dropping guineas.

GUINEAHEN, glā'-ny-hēn. f. A small Indian hen.

GUINEAPEPPER, glā'-ny-pēp-pūr. f. A plant.

GUINEAPIG, glā'-ny-pīg. f. A small animal with a pig's snout.

GUISE, gī'ze. f. Manner, mien, habit; practice, custom, property; external appearance, dress.

GUITAR, git'-tār. f. A stringed instrument of music.

GULES, gū'lz. a. Red : a term used in heraldry.

GULF, gū'f. f. A bay, an opening into land; an abyss, an unmeasurable depth; a whirlpool, a sucking eddy; any thing insatiable.

GULFY, gū'f-y. a. Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

To GULL, gū'f. v. a. To trick, to cheat, to defraud.

GUEL, gū'f. f. A sea-bird; a cheat, a fraud, a trick; a stupid animal, one easily cheated.

GULLCATCHER, gū'f-kāt'h-ūr. f. A cheat.

GULLER, gū'f-lūr. f. A cheat, an impostor.

GULLERY, gū'f-lūr-y. f. Cheat, imposture.

GULLET, gū'f-līt. f. The throat, the meatpipe.

To GULLY, gū'f-ly. v. n. To run with noise.

GULLYHOLE, gū'f-ly-hōle. f. The

hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.

GULOSITY, gū-lōs'-l-ty. f. Greediness, gluttony, voracity.

To GULP, gūlp'. v. a. To swallow eagerly, to suck down without intermission.

GULP, gūlp'. f. As much as can be swallowed at once.

GUM, gūm'. f. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid, and dissolving in aqueous menstrua; the fleshy covering that contains the teeth.

To GUM, gūm'. v. a. To close with gum; to smear with gum.

GUMMINESS, gūm'-m-y-nēs. f. The state of being gummy.

GUMMOSITY, gūm'-mōs'-s-ty. f. The nature of gum, gumminess.

GUMMOUS, gūm'-mūs. a. Of the nature of gum.

GUMMY, gūm'-m-y. a. Consisting of gum, of the nature of gum; productive of gum; overgrown with gum.

GUN, gūn'. f. The general name for fire-arms, the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire.

GUNNEL, gūn'-nll. f. Corrupted from **GUNWALE**.

GUNNER, gūn'-nūr. f. A cannonier, he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship.

GUNNERY, gūn'-nūr-y. f. The science of artillery.

GUNPOWDER, gūn'-pow-dūr. f. The powder put into guns to be fired.

GUNSHOT, gūn'-shōt. f. The reach or range of a gun.

GUNSHOT, gūn'-shōt. a. Made by the shot of a gun.

GUNSMITH, gūn'-smīth. f. A man whose trade is to make guns.

GUNSTICK, gūn'-sīk. f. The rammer.

GUNSTOCK, gūn'-stōk. f. The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

GUNSTONE, gūn'-stōne. f. The shot of cannon.

GUNWALE or **GUNNEL** of a ship, gūn'-nll. f. That piece of timber which

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STANDARD of PRONUNCIATION.
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED
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QUO MINUS SUNT FERENDI QUI HANC ARTEM UT TENUEM AC JEJUNAM
AVILLANTUR; QUÆ NISI ORATORI FUTURO FUNDAMENTA FIDELITER JE-
ERIT, QUICQUID SUPERSTRUXERIS, CORRUIT. NECESSARIA PUERIS, JU-
UNDA SENIBUS, DULCIS SECRETORUM COMES; ET QUÆ VEL SOLA, OMNE
FUDIORUM GENERE, PLUS HABET OPERIS, QUAM OSTENTATIONIS.

QUINCT. L. I. C. 4.

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MDCCXCVII.

PISTILLATION, pi-ti-lá-tshon. f. The act of pounding in a mortar.
PISTOL, pi-s'ú-l. f. A small hand gun.
To PISTOL, pi-s'ú-l. v. a. To shoot with a pistol.
PISTOLE, pi-s'ú-le. f. A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.
PISTOLET, pi-s'ú-lét. f. A little pistol.
PISTON, pi-s'tún. f. The moveable part in several machines, as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.
PIT, pi't. f. A hole in the ground; abyss, profundity; the grave; the area on which cocks fight; the middle part of the theatre; any hollow of the body, as the Pit of the stomach, the arm-Pit; a dint made by the finger.
To PIT, pi't. v. a. To sink in hollows; to set on an area to fight.
PITAPAT, pi't-á-pát. f. A flutter, a palpitation; a light quick step.
PITCH, pi'th. f. The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated; any degree of elevation or height; state with respect to lowness or height; degree, rate.
To PITCH, pi'th. v. a. To fix, to plant; to order regularly; to throw headlong; to cast forward; to smear with Pitch; to darken.
To PITCH, pi'th. v. n. To light, to drop; to fall headlong; to fix choice; to fix a tent or temporary habitation.
PITCHER, pi'th'-úr. f. An earthen vessel, a water pot; an instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.
PITCHFORK, pi'th'-fark. f. A fork used in husbandry.
PITCHINESS, pi'th'-ý-nés. f. Blackness, darkness.
PITCHY, pi'th'-ý. a. Smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch; black, dark, dismal.
PITCOAL, pi't-kó-le. f. Fossil coal.
PITEOUS, pi't-yús. a. Sorrowful, mournful, exciting pity; compas-

sionate, tender; wretched, piteous, pitiful.
PITEOUSLY, pi't-yúf-ly. ad. In a piteous manner.
PITEOUSNESS, pi't-yúf-nés. f. Sorrowfulness, tenderness.
PITFALL, pi't-fál. f. A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly.
PITH, pi'h. f. The marrow of the plant, the soft part in the middle of the wood; marrow; strength, force; energy, cogency, fulness of sentiment, closeness and vigour of thought and style; weight, moment, principal part; the quintessence, the chief part.
PITHILY, pi'h-il-ý. ad. With strength, with cogency.
PITHINESS, pi'h-ý-nés. f. Energy, strength.
PITHLESS, pi'h-lés. a. Wanting pith; wanting energy, wanting force.
PITHY, pi'h-ý. a. Consisting of pith; strong, forcible, energetic.
PITIABLE, pi't-ý-á-bl. a. Deserving pity.
PITIFUL, pi't-ý-fúl. a. Melancholy, moving compassion; tender, compassionate; paltry, contemptible, despicable.
PITIFULLY, pi't-ý-fúl-ly. ad. Mournfully, in a manner that moves compassion; contemptibly, despicably.
PITIFULNESS, pi't-ý-fúl-nés. f. Tenderness, mercy, compassion; despicableness, contemptibleness.
PITILESLY, pi't-ý-léf-ly. ad. Without mercy.
PITILESSNESS, pi't-ý-léf-nés. f. Unmercifulness.
PITILESS, pi't-ý-lés. a. Wanting pity, wanting compassion, merciless.
PITMAN, pi't-mán. f. He that in sawing timber works below in the pit.
PITSAW, pi't-sá. f. The large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.
PITTANCE, pi't-téns. f. An allowance of meat in a monastery; a small portion.

PITUITE.

TAB 4

DICTIONARIUM BRITANNICUM:

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M,DCC,XXXVI.

G U

GUM *Opepanax*, the Juice of the Herb or Root of *Panax* *Herculis*.

GUM *Sagapenum*, good for Pains in the Side.

GUM *Sarcocolla*, good for glewing Flesh together.

GUM *Tragacanth* [τράγος and ἀνὰ, Gr.] i. e. Goat's Horn.

GU'MMATA [in *Medicine*] stumous Tumours.

GU'MMATED [gummatu, L.] done over with Gum.

GU'MMINES [of *gummosus*, L. *gommeux*, F. *gummi*, L. *gomme*, F.] gummy Nature or Quality.

GU'MMOSE [gummosus, L.] that hath much Gum.

GUMMO'SITY, gummy Quality.

GU'MMY [gummosus, L. *gommeux*, F.] full of Gum.

GUMS [Gomay, Sax.] the Flesh that covers the Jaw-Bones, into which the Teeth are set.

GUN [Somner derives *Gun* of *Mangan*, a warlike Machine used before the Invention of Guns] a Fire-Arm or Weapon of several Sorts and Sizes.

GUN-POWDER, a Composition of Salt-Petre, Sulphur, and Charcoal, mixed together, and usually granulated, which easily takes Fire, and rarifies or expands with great Vehemence, by means of its Elastick Force.

GUN-POWDER Treason, a Festival Day observed on the Fifth of November, in Commemoration of the happy Deliverance of King James I. and the House of Lords and Commons, by the Discovery of the *Gun-Powder Plot*.

GU'NNEL [of a *Ship*] the Gun-Wale.

GU'NNERY, the Gunner's Art,

GU'NSTER, **GUNNER**, one who goes a shooting with a Gun or Fowling-Piece.

GU'NTER'S Line, [so call'd of Mr. Gunter, formerly Geometry Professor of *Gresham College*,] call'd also the Line of Numbers, is the Logarithms laid off upon straight Lines; the Use of which is for performing Arithmetical Operations, by means of a Pair of Compasses, or even without, by sliding two of these Lines of Numbers by each other.

GUNTER'S Quadrant, a Quadrant of Wood, Brass, &c. being partly of a Stereographical Projection upon the Plane of the Equinoctial, the Eye being in one of the Poles, where the Tropick, Ecliptick, and Horizon, are Arches of Circles; but the Hour Circles are all Curves, drawn by means of the several Altitudes of the Sun, for some particular Latitude, every Day in the Year. The Use of it is to find the Hour of the Day, Sun's Azimuth, &c.

GUNTER'S Scale, that which Sailors commonly call the *Gunter*, is a large plain Scale, with the Lines of artificial Sines and Tangents upon it, laid off by straight Lines, and so contriv'd to a Line of Numbers that is on it, that by the Help of this Scale, and a Pair of Compasses, all the Cases of Trigonometry, both plain and spherical, may, to a tolerable Exactness, be solv'd, and of consequence all Questions in Navigation, Dialling, &c. may be wrought by it.

GUNS and **POWDER**, were invented or found out by Bartholus Swartz, a Franciscan Friar, about the Year 1380. temp. K. Richard II. by his mixing Salt-Petre and some other Ingredients in a Mortar, on which he had placed a Stone; and having Occasion to light a Candle, in striking Fire a Spark fell into the Mortar, and the Composition blew up with great Violence and Noise. This gave a Handle for the Invention of Guns; and the first that used them were the Venetians against the Inhabitants of Geneva.

Gun-Powder was had from foreign Parts, and at dear Rates, till Queen Elizabeth order'd it to be made in England.

GU'NWALE [of a *Ship*] is that Piece of Timber, which on either Side reaches from the Half-Deck to the Fore-Castle; also the lower Part of the Port, where any Ordnance are.

GURGE [gurgus, L.] a Whirl-Pool.

GU'RGIONS a Sort of coarse Meal.

GU'RGEON } the Chaff of Wheat or Barley.

GU'RGINS }

GURGLING [of *Gurgulio*, L.] making a Noise, as Water pouring out of a Bottle, or in swallowing a Liquid.

GURGY'PING [with *Falcon*,] a Term used when a Hawk is stiff-neck'd and choak'd.

GURGU'LIO [with *Anat.*] the Cover of the Wind-pipe; the same as *Cion* and *Epiglottis*.

GU'RNARD, a Fish.

To **GUSH** [of *gessen*, Sax. *goffeten*, Du.] to pour or run out suddenly, and with Force.

GU'SHING [of *geotung*, Sax.] pouring or running out suddenly, and with Force.

GU'SSET [gouffet, F.] a triangular, small Piece of Cloth, used in Shirts, Smocks, &c.

GUSSET [in *Heraldry*] is formed by a Line drawn either from the Dexter or Sinister Chief Points, and falling perpendicularly down to the extreme Base, as in the Escutcheon: Or thus, it proceeds from the Dexter or Sinister Angle of the Chief, descending diagonally to the Chief Point, and from thence another Line falls perpendicularly upon the Base.



G Y

Mr. Guillim calls it one of the whimsical Abatements of Honour, for a Person who is either Lascivious, Effeminate, or a Sot, or all of them.

GUST [gýr, Sax.] a sudden Puff or Blast of Wind.

GUST [gustus, L. *goute*, F. *Gusto*, Ital.] the Taste.

GUST [old Writ.] a Stranger or Guest who lodges with a Person the second Night.

GU'STABLE [gustoso, Ital. *gustabilis*, L.] that may be tasted; agreeable to the Taste.

GU'STO, a Relish, Savour, or Taste, Ital.

GUTS [prob. of *kutteln*, or, according to *Casaubon*, of *γύλα*, Gr.] a Canal or Pipe in the Abdomen, through which the Food passes to the Colon.

To **GUT**, to take out the Guts, to empty.

GU'TLING [of *Guts*] stuffing the Guts, eating much or often.

GU'TTA, a Drop of any Liquor.

GUTTA *Gamandra*, a kind of Gum or hardened Juice brought from the East-Indies, L.

GUTTA *Rosacea* [with Physicians] a Redness with Pimples in the Nose, Cheeks, or over the whole Face, as if they were sprinkled with Rose-coloured Drops.

GUTTA *Serena* [with Oculists] a Disease in the Eye, consisting in an entire Prevention of Sight, without any apparent Defect of the Eyes; excepting that the Pupil seems something larger and blacker than before.

GU'TTAL Cartilage [with Anatomists] is that which includes the third and fourth Grittle of the Larynx.

GU'TTATED [guttatus, L.] spotted with Spots or Speckles like Drops.

GU'TTÆ, Drops.

GU'TTE [in *Architecture*] are certain Parts in Figure like little Bells, in Number six, placed below the Triglyphs in an Architrave, of the Dorick Order. They are so called of *Gutta*, L. a Drop, from their Shape, resembling the Drops of Water that have run along the Triglyph, and still hang under the Closure betwixt the Pillars.

GUTTE *de l'Eau*, a Drop of Water, F.

GUTTE *de l'Eau* [in *Heraldry*] are painted Argent or White, F.

GUTTE *de Larmes* [in *Heraldry*] is where Drops of Tears are represented in a Coat of Arms of a blue Colour, F.

GUTTE *de Sang* [in *Heraldry*] Drops of Blood, F.

GUTTE *de l'Or*, [in *Heraldry*] Drops of melted Gold, borne in a Coat of Arms of Or, or of Gold-colour.

GU'TTER [goutier, F.] a Canal or Spout for carrying off Water.

GUTTER Tile, a three cornered Tile laid in Gutters.

To **GUTTER**, to sweat or run as a Candle.

GU'TTERA [old Rec.] a Gutter or Spout to convey Water from Leads or Roofs of Buildings.

To **GU'TTLE** [of *gut*, F.] to eat much.

GU'TTOSE [guttosus, L.] full of Drops.

GU'TTURAL [gutturalis, L.] of or pertaining to the Throat.

GU'TTURAL Letters, such as are pronounced in the Throat.

GU'TTURALNESS [of *guttur*, L. the Throat] the being pronounced in the Throat; spoken of Letters.

GU'TTURIS Os [Anatomy] the same that is call'd *Hyoides Os*, L.

GU'TTUS [with *Antiquaries*] a Sort of Vase used in the Romans Sacrifices, to take Wine and sprinkle it *Guttatim*, i. e. Drop by Drop upon the Victim, L.

GU'TTY [in *Heraldry*] signifies Drops; and they being represented in Coat Armour of several Colours, the Colour should be mentioned in Blazon.

GU'T-WORT, an Herb.

GUVE *de ronde* [in *Fortific.*] is the same as *single Tenaille*.

GUY Rope [in a *Ship*] a Rope made fast to the Fore-Mast at one End, and is received through a single Block tied to the Pennant of the winding Tackle, and then again reev'd through another, seiz'd to the Fore-Mast. The Use of which is to hale forward the Pennant of the winding Tackle.

GU'ZES [in *Heraldry*] with the *English*, are Roundles of a sanguine or murrey Colour; but the *French* call them *Tortueux*. *Guzes* being of a bloody Hue, are suppos'd by some to represent Wounds.

To **GU'ZZLE**, to drink greedily or much; to Tipple.

GWABR *Merched* [among the *Welsh*] a Payment or Fine to the Lords of some Manors upon the Marriage of the Tenants Daughters, or upon the committing the Act of Incontinency.

GWA'LSHOW [of *gwal*, a Gallows, and *gŵp*, Sax. a Place] a Place for the Execution of Malefactors.

GWAYF, Goods that Felons, when pursued, threw down and left in the High-Way, which were forfeited to the King or Lord of the Manor, unless lawfully claimed by the right Owner within a Year and a Day.

To **GYBE**, to joke upon, banter, jeer, flout, &c.

GYLT-WITE. See *Guiltwit*.

GYLT-WITE [gylt-wite, Sax.] a Satisfaction or Amends for a Trespass.

P I

meaning is; that it is a folly to strive against impossibilities; by striving against the stream, a man not only wears himself: but looses ground too. See *To kick against the Pricks*.

PISTA'CHIO [*pistacia*, L. *pistache*, F. *pistacchio*, It.] a nut growing in *Egypt*, &c. of an aromatick scent.

PISTE [in the *Minage*] the track or tread which a horse makes upon the ground.

PISTI'LLUM, a pestle of a mortar, L.

PISTI'LLUM [with *Botanists*] a pistil, that part of some plants, which in shape resembles a pestle.

PISTOL [*pistole*, F. *pistola*, It. and Port. *pistolete*, Sp.] a short small gun, or fire-arms, born on the saddle-bow, the girdle, or in the pocket.

PISTOLE [*pistole*, F. *pistola*, Ital. a French or Spanish coin, in value about 17 s.

PISIOLOCHI'A [*πισιολοχία*, Gr.] a kind of hart-wort.

PISTON, a part or member in several machines, as, pumps, syringes &c.

PIT [*pit*, Sax.] a hole in the earth.

PIT-A PAT, a beating or throbbing like the heart.

To PIT, to sink in holes, as in the small pox.

PIT, a hole in which the *Scots* used to drown women thieves; hence the phrase. *condemn'd to the Pit*, is the same as with us, to lay *condemn'd to the Gallows*.

The PIT [or *parterre*] of the play house.

The PIT [or hollow] of the stomach.

PITANCE [*pitancia*, L.] a little repast or refection of fish or flesh more than the common allowance.

PITANCIARIUS [in the ancient *Monasteries*] an officer who provided and distributed the pitances of meat and herbs amongst the monks.

PITCH [*pic*, Sax. *pyg*, C. Br. *prick*, Du. and L. G. *prth*, H. G. *poix*, F. *pece* It. *pez*, Sp. *pix*, L.] an oily, bituminous, black substance; as it distils from the wood, it is called *Barras*. This makes two sorts, the finest and clearest being called *Galipot*, and the coarser *Marbled Barras*.

The common PITCH, is the liquid *Galipot*, reduced into the form and consistency we see it, by mixing it with tar while hot.

Naval PITCH, is that which is drawn from old pines, rang'd and burnt like charcoal, and used in pitching of vessels.

The PITCH or fize.

The highest PITCH [or *Top*] of any thing.

To PITCH upon, or choose a thing.

To PITCH [*appicier*, Ital.] to fix in the ground; to fall or light upon.

To PITCH, to do over with pitch.

To PITCH upon or choose a thing.

A PITCH, an iron bar with a pick'd end, a crow.

PITCH [with *Architects*] the angle to which a gable-end, and of consequence the whole roof of a building is set.

To PITCH upon, to choose.

To PITCH [in *Sea Language*] a term used of a ship when she falls with her head too much into the sea, or bears against it so, as to endanger her top-masts, then the sailors say, *She will pitch her Mast by the Board*.

PIT-FALL [of *pit* and *feallan*, Sax. to fall] a trap for birds.

PITCHER [*picher*, O. F.] an earthen drink pot with a handle.

PITCHER-BAND [with the *Canting Crew*] the poor hack who runs of errands, to fetch wenches or liquor.

The PITCHER goes so often to the well, that it comes broken home at last.

It. *Tanto vala scubia al pozzo, che vi lascia il manico*.

L. *Quem jape casus tranſit, aliquando invenit*. F. *Tant ſouvent va le pot à l'eau, qu'il anſe y demeure*.

PITCH-FORK [*pig fork*, C. Br.] an instrument used in husbandry.

PITCHINESS [of *pitteus*, L. and *neſs*] pitchy quality, or condition.

PITCHING Pence, a duty paid for setting down every sack of corn, or of other merchandizes, in a fair or market.

PITCHY [*pitteus*, of *pix* L.] dawbed with pitch, &c.

PIT'BOUS [*pitteus* F.] deserving pity, also poor, mean, sorry.

PIT'EOUSLY [*pitoyablement*, F.] after a piteous manner.

PIT'EOUSNESS [*pitteus*, F. and *neſs*] forrnels, meanness.

PITH [*πίθι*, Sax.] the marrow of an animal.

PITHIAS } [with *Meteorologiſts*] the name of a comet. or
PITHITES } rather meteor, of the form of a tub; of which there are divers kinds, viz. some of an oval figure, others like a tun or barrel set perpendicular and some like one inclined or cut short; others having a hairy train or bush, &c.

PITHY full of pith or marrow, substantial full of good matter.

PITHILY, strongly, vigorously, with an energy.

PITHLESS, dry, faint, insipid, having no pith.

PITHY, strong, forcible, energetical.

PITHINESS, fulness of pith; also substantialness, fulness of good matter.

PIT'IALE [*pitoyable*, F.] to be pitied.

PIT'IFUL [of *pitie*, F. and *full*] inclined to pity, tender-

P L

hearted, compassionate, merciful; also that deserves pity, woful; also sorry, mean.

PIT'IFULLY [*pitoyablement*, F.] mournfully; meanly, &c.

PIT'IFULNESS [of *pitie*, F. and *fulneſs*] propenseness to pity; also meanness.

PIT'ILESS [of *pitie*, F. and *leſs*] unmerciful.

PITTA'CUM [*πυττάκιον* Gr.] a small cloth spread with salve, to be laid on a part affected.

PIT'TANCE [*πιττανza*, It.] properly a small portion of victuals allow'd to monks or others for a meal; short commons; also a small part of any thing.

PITU'ITA, phlegm or rheum, snivel, snout. It is one of the four humours in the body of animals, on which their temperament is suppos'd to depend. It is the most viscid and glutinous part of the blood, separated in the largest glands, where the contortions of the arteries are largest, and give the greater retardation to the velocity, as in the glands about the mouth and heart.

PITU'ITARIA [with *Botanists*] the herb slaves acre, L.

PITU'ITARY Gland [*Anat.*] a gland in the brain, of the size of a large pea, in the *Sella* of the *O. Sphenoides*.

PITU'ITOUS [*pituitosa*, It. of *pituitosus*, L.] full of phlegm.

PITU'ITOUSNESS [of *pituitosus*, F. *pituitosus*, L. and *neſs*] phlegmatickness.

PITY [*pitie*, F. *pietà*, It. *piedad*, Sp.] compassion, concern.

To PITY, to take pity, or have compassion of.

It is better to be envied than PITIED.

F. *Il vaut mieux faire envie qui pitié*. It. *E meglio far invidia che compassione*.

PITY [an *allegorical Deity* with the *Heathens*] was by them represented in the form of a beautiful nymph of a fair complexion crown'd with olives stretching out her left arm, as being nearest her heart, to relieve an object of compassion lying at her feet. In her right hand a twig of cedar, and standing by her a crow.

PITYRI'ASIS [*πιτυρίασις*, Gr.] the falling of dandriff, or scurf from the head.

PITYROIDES [*πιτυροειδης*, Gr.] a kind of settlement in urine like bran.

PIVA, a hautboy, Ital.

PIVOT, a foot or shoe of iron, &c. usually made in a conical form, or terminating in a point, whereby a body intended to turn round, bears on another fixed at rest, and performs its circumvolutions, F.

PIU [in *Musick Books*] a little more, it increases the strength of the signification of the word it is joined with, Ital.

PIU Piano [in *Musical Books*] signifies, play a little more gay and brisk, than *All gro* it self requires.

PIU Presto [in *Musick Books*] i. e. play quicker than *Presto* it self requires, Ital.

PIZZLE [prob. of *piſs* q. *piſs* or of *piſe*, Du. a nerve, whence *piſſatik*, Du. a pizzle; unless you had rather from *piſſatik* H. G. a scourge, for which bulls pizzles were used] the gristly part of the *Penis* of an animal.

PLA'CABLE [Sp. *placabile*, It. of *placabilis*, L.] easiness of being pacined or appeased.

PLACABI'LITY } [of *placabilis*, L. and *neſs*] easiness to be
PLA'CABLENESS } appeased.

PLA'CARD } [*plackart*, Du. *placart*, F. *placardo*, It.] a leaf
PLA'CARD } or sheet of paper stretch'd, or apply'd upon a wall or post, in *Holland*, it is an edict or proclamation; also it is used for a writing of safe conduct: In *France*, it is a table wherein laws, orders, &c. are written and hung up. In *France* the fore part of a woman's petticoat.

PLA'CARD [in *Architecture*] the decoration of the door of an apartment; consisting of a chambrante crowned with its frieze or gorge, and its cornice sometimes supported with consoles.

PLA'CARD [in our *old Customs*] a licence whereby a person is permitted to shoot a gun, or to use unlawful games.

PLACE [place or place, Sax. *placſt*, Du. O. and L. G. *platſ*, H. G. *place*, F. of *plaja*, Sp. *plaza*, L. of *πλατεια*, Gr.] space or room, in which any thing is; also an office or employment; a passage of a book; a town or hold; also rank.

PLACE [in *Opticks*] is the point to which the eye refers an object.

PLACE [with *Naturalists*] is sometimes taken for that portion of infinite space which is possessed by and comprehended within the material world, and which is thereby distinguished from the rest of the expansion.

PLACE of Radiation [in *Opticks*] is the interval, or space of the medium, or transparent body, thro' which any visible object radiates.

PLACE [with *Philosophers*] that part of immoveable space which any body possesses.

Absolute PLACE [with *Philosophers*] is that part of infinite and immoveable space which a body possesses; called also *primary Place*.

Relative PLACE [in *Philos.*] is the space it possesses with regard to other adjacent objects, called also *secondary Place*.

PLACE Geometrick, is a certain extent wherein each point may

TAB 5

S. Colt revolving gun, patented Feb. 25, 1836



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S. Colt revolving gun, patented Feb. 25, 1836. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/doi:10.7282/T3SN076C>

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Description

Title S. Colt revolving gun, patented Feb. 25, 1836

Name Patent Arms Manufacturing Company; Americana Archives Publishing

Date Created 1836

Date Issued

Subject Colt revolver, Revolvers--Patents

Extent 1 page(s)

Description A digital facsimile from the book Ten Great American Inventions of the original 1836 plan or diagram for the patent application for the first Colt revolver. "The Colt legend dates to 1836, when the United States Government issued Samuel Colt a patent for the world's first commercially viable revolving cylinder firearm." (Colt Website, <http://www.colt.com>) The patent was issued to Samuel Colt's first corporation, the Patent Arms Manufacturing Company, Paterson, New Jersey, which was founded in 1836 and failed in 1842.

Genre diagrams, drawings

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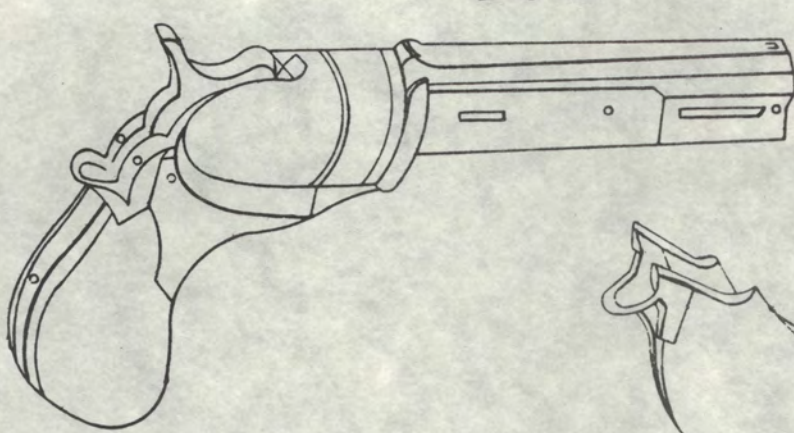
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S. COLT.

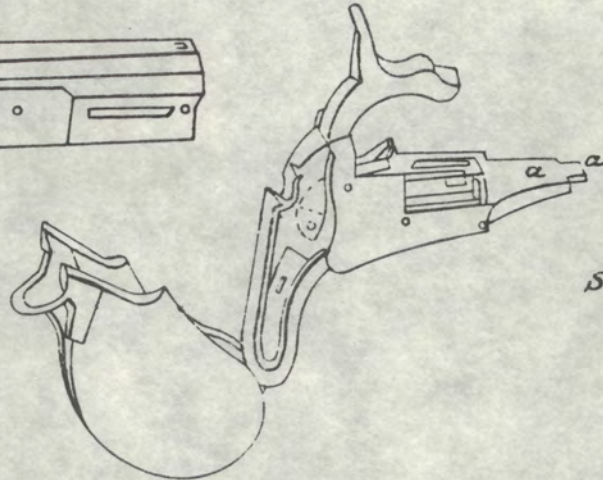
Revolving Gun.

Patented Feb. 25, 1836.

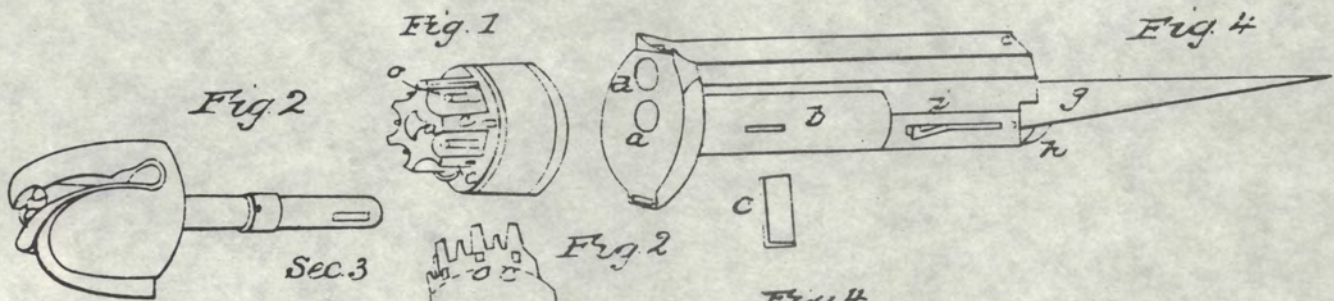
Div. 1.



Div. 2



Sec. 1



Sec. 3

Div. 5

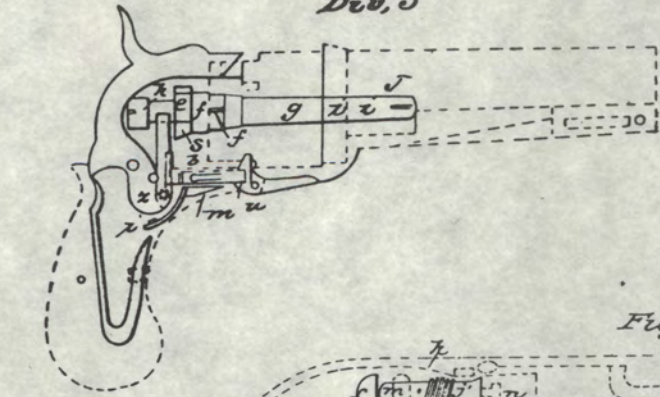


Fig. 8.

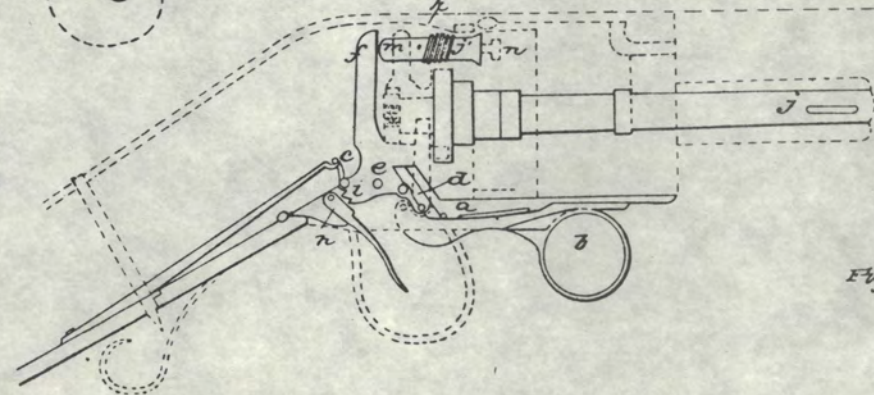
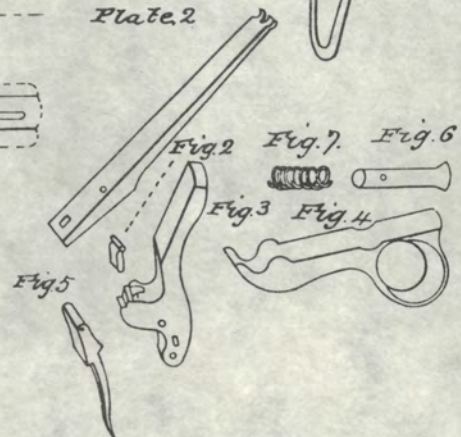


Plate 2



TAB 6

A
YCLOPÆDIA OF OSTUME

OR
DICTIONARY of DRESS,

Including Notices of Contemporaneous Fashions on the Continent;

AND

*A General Chronological History of the Costumes of the principal Countries
of Europe, from the Commencement of the Christian Era
to the Accession of George the Third.*

By JAMES ROBINSON PLANCHÉ, ESQ.,
SOMERSET HERALD.



IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.—THE DICTIONARY.

London:
CHATTO AND WINDUS, PICCADILLY.
1876.

[All Rights reserved.]

having given their name to the guisarme as the Normans had previously given theirs of guisarme to the Saxon byl.

In the time of Charles VII. of France, it would appear that soldiers armed with voulges were called in that country "guisarmiers." (See VOULGE.) M. Viollet-le-Duc observes that the goad with which oxen are driven is called a *gise*; and though he makes no comment on the fact, it certainly offers us a new and more direct derivation than any yet suggested. The drover would be as likely to come armed with his goad as the thresher with his flail, the mower with his scythe, the haymaker with his fork, or the woodman with his bill-hook, and thus the *gise*-arm would be added to the other military weapons constructed from the peaceful implements of the field and the farm-yard. The absence of a representation of anything resembling the weapon now generally known as the guisarme, either in the Bayeux Tapestry or in any illuminations of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, is a fact however which calls for more consideration than has hitherto been bestowed on it. M. Demmin, who classes the "guisarme" with the scythe weapons, the glaive and the bill, suggests that its name was derived from the followers of the House of Guise, who were called *Guisards*, apparently unaware or forgetful that it occurs in the writings of Wace and Guiart, and several of the most early Anglo-Norman romances. Our example is from one in the Meyrick Collection. There are several in the Tower; but the exact date of any specimen is not ascertainable, as they were used to the end of the fifteenth century. Olivier de la Marche, a chronicler born in 1425, speaks of the great antiquity of the guisarme, and defines it as a combination of a dagger and a battle-axe.

GUN. Fortunately there is no occasion for me to plunge into the apparently interminable controversy respecting the introduction of cannon. I have to speak only of hand fire-arms, which were a later invention, and can be more easily traced to their origin: "An Italian writer, coeval with the discovery, having fortunately preserved a very minute detail of the fact." (Meyrick.)

Billius, or Billi, a learned Milanese nobleman, acquaints us that they were first employed at the siege of Lucca in the year 1430. He tells us that the Florentines were provided with artillery which, by the force of gunpowder, discharged large stones; but the Lucquese, perceiving they did very little execution, came at last to despise them, and every day renewed their sallies, to the great slaughter of their enemies, by the help of small fire-arms, to which the Florentines were strangers, and which before this period were unknown in Italy. Still more distinctly he says: "*They invented a new kind of weapon.*" In their hands they held a sort of club, about a cubit and a half in length, to which was affixed an iron tube, which, being filled with sulphur and nitre, by the force of fire emitted iron bullets. The blow, if it hit, was certain destruction; neither armour nor shields were sufficient protection, for often men two or three deep, if fired upon, would be transpierced by a single bullet."

Juvenal des Ursins, however, mentions "canons à main" as being used at the siege of Arras, as early as 1414. Meyrick observes upon this, that Juvenal wrote between 1438 and 1468, and considers the minute description of a contemporary author more entitled to credit. Nevertheless, the late Emperor of the French has appended to the first volume of his '*Études sur l'Artillerie*' an inventory of stores at Paris, in 1428, wherein are mentioned "xvii. canons à main dont les deux sont de cuivre et les xv. de fer sans chambre,"—this being two years earlier than the siege of Lucca. It is just possible, however, that the *invention* of the Lucquese might be the fixing of the iron tube on a stock, which was the first improvement of the hand-cannon, as it originally had no such convenient adjunct, and would have become too hot to hold after a few discharges. At all events, no mention of the hand-cannon has been found, as yet, earlier than the fifteenth century, towards the middle of which it was in use throughout Europe, and known in England as the hand-gun.

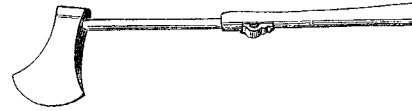
In one of the 'Paston Letters,' written from Norfolk *circa* 1459, it is said, "They have made wickets on every quarter of the house to shoot out of, both with bows and with hand-guns; and the holes that be made for hand-guns, they be scarce knee high from the placher."

In a MS. Brit. Mus., marked Royal, 15 E 4, there is the figure of a soldier firing a hand-gun of the earliest form, although the book is dedicated to Edward V., and must therefore have been com-

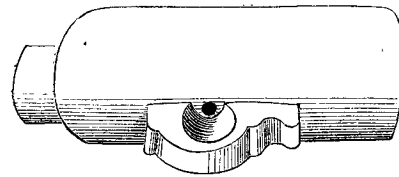
pleted in 1485. It is without a stock, and is fired by a match applied to the touch-hole, which is on the top of the piece. This was the sort of hand-gun in use during the first half of the fifteenth century. The first improvement appears to have been made in the reign of Henry VI., when the touch-hole was placed at the side, and beneath it a pan for holding priming powder. A hand-gun of this description, united with a battle-axe, all of iron, was in the Meyrick Collection, and is here copied from the engraving in Skelton, plate cxiv.



Hand-gun. Royal MS. 15 E 4.



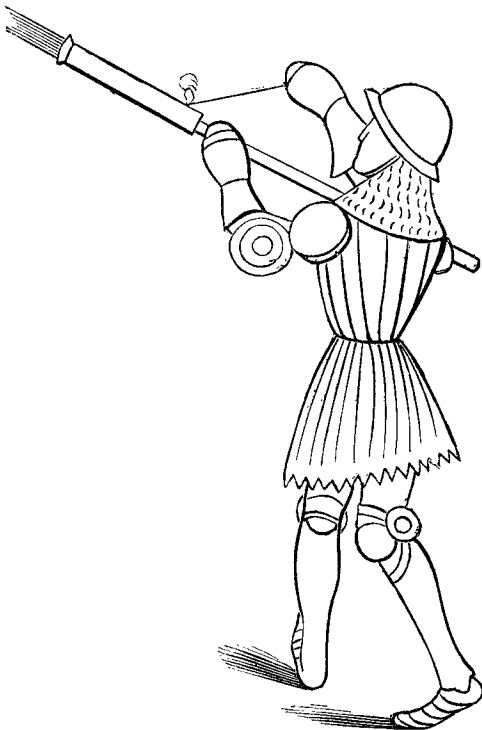
Hand-gun and Battle-axe.



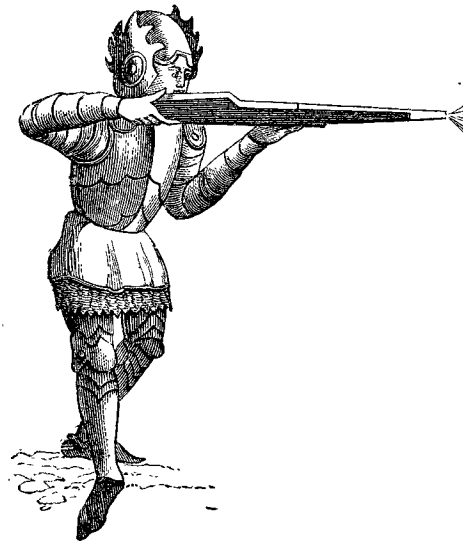
Pan of the above.

The next improvement was the addition, already mentioned, of the wooden stock, which, if the Milanese nobleman is to be believed, was used in 1430 at Lucca.

Two examples of the reign of Edward IV. are here appended from MSS., the first written *circa* 1470, and the other in 1473.



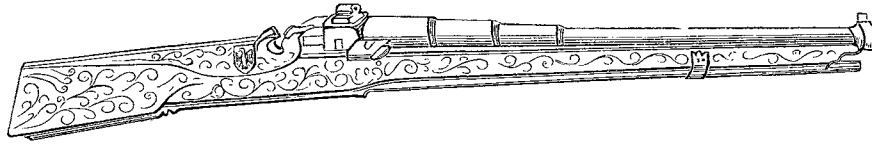
Hand-gun, 1468. Burney MSS. No. 169.



Hand-gun with stock. Royal MS., 18 E 5.

The third improvement consisted in adding a cover to the pan, to prevent the powder being blown away by the wind. A hand-gun of brass, in a painted wooden stock, with the arms of Austria

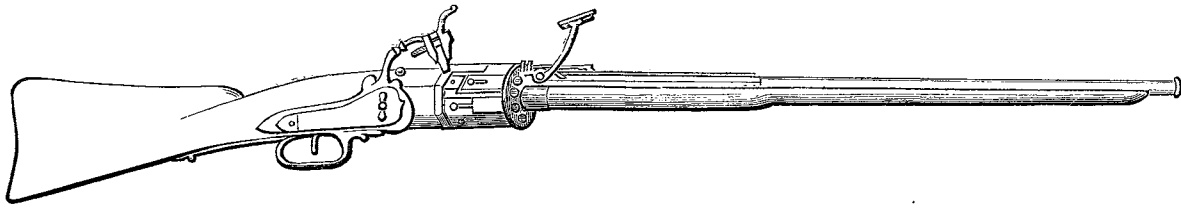
on it, showing its German origin, was in the armoury at Goodrich Court, and, in addition to the cover of the pan, was provided with a perforated piece of brass near the breech, through which to look at the sight on the muzzle, so that the eye might not be diverted whilst the match was applied to the powder; a sliding cap in the butt also covered a recess to hold bullets. The date of the gun was about 1480. I append an engraving of it from Skelton.



Hand-gun of brass. *Circa 1480.*

The match-lock, invented towards the end of the century, having been suggested, it is said, by the trigger of the cross-bow, acquired for the hand-gun the name of arcabouza or arquebus, "a bow with a mouth," corrupted into harquebus (which see); and the word "gun," though still retained in the language, was thenceforth used in a general sense only; the constant improvements in hand-fire-arms during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries giving rise to various other names, viz. caliver, carbine, dragon, esclopette, fusil, fowling-piece, musquet, rifle, snaphaunce, dag, pistol, and petronel. Descriptions of these will be found under their separate heads, or incidentally in the notices of the match-lock, wheel-lock, or other features by which they were distinguished. I shall, therefore, only give here two examples of guns of the seventeenth century, which most nearly approach those within the memory of this generation.

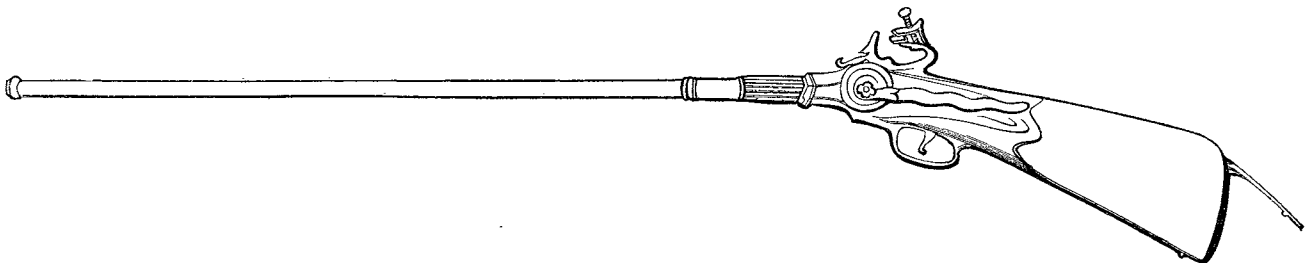
The first is a flint-lock, self-loading gun of the time of Charles I., and akin to the modern revolver, having a cylinder containing eight charges, movable by lifting up a little spring on the top of



Flint-lock Gun. *Temp. Charles I.*

the barrel, by which means a fresh touch-hole is brought under the hammer on removing its sliding cover. Seven out of the eight recesses in the cylinder always appear in sight just where it unites with the barrel, and, as the charges are previously put into these, a ramrod becomes unnecessary.

The next is a flint-lock, self-loading and priming gun of the time of Cromwell. There are two perforations in the butt, covered by a plate, which is represented lifted up in our woodcut. The upper



Flint-lock, self-loading and priming Gun. *Temp. Cromwell.*

one contains a pipe, into which was placed the fine powder for priming, which then ran down into a touch-box affixed to the side of the pan. The lower answered the purpose of a flask, to hold the coarse powder for charging. This gun has also a cylinder at the bottom of the barrel, placed with

its axis at right angles to it. In this cylinder is a recess, in which a bullet may be inserted, and by turning a lever this is brought into its proper place, a sufficient portion of charge and priming obtained, the pan shut, and the gun cocked ready for firing. Another, with revolving barrel and loaded at the breech, of the time of Charles II., was in the same collection.

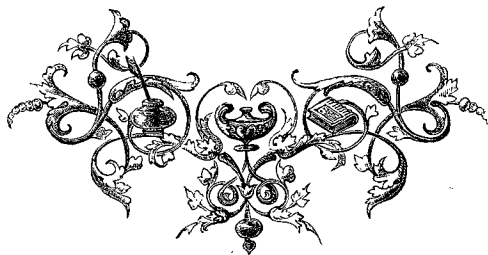
Here, therefore, we have a breech-loader and a revolver; and the percussion gun is really the only important addition to fire-arms which the present century has to boast of.

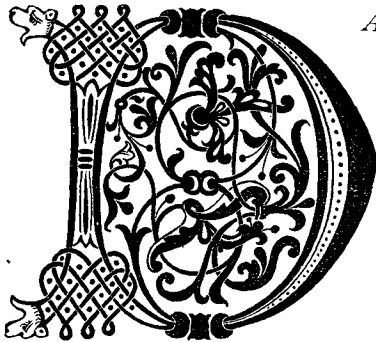
GUSSET. (*Gousset*, French.) A piece of chain mail cut almost of a triangular or lozenge shape, which was fixed to the *haustement* or garment under the armour by means of arming points. There were commonly eight required for a suit—two to protect the arm-pits, two in the joints of the elbows, two in the joints of the knees, and two upon the insteps. (Meyrick.) The small plates of various shapes worn at the junction of the arms for the same purpose are called gussets by Mr. Hewitt, and pallets by Sir S. Meyrick. In the romance of 'Morte d'Arthure' the word is spelt *gowces* ;

" Umbegrippys a spere and to a gome [*i.e.* man] rynnys
That bare of gowles fulle gaye with gowces of silvere."

MS. Lincoln, f. 42, apud Halliwell *in voce*.

To me, however, the line appears to have an heraldic signification, and seems to imply that the man bore for his arms, gules charged with gowces (? *gouts*) of silver, or, as heralds would say, "guttée argent." Cotgrave has "Gousset, a gusset. The piece of armour or of a shirt whereby the armhole is covered."





AG, DAGG, TACK. A pistol so called, varying only from the ordinary firearm in the shape of the butt end, that of the latter terminating in a knob like the pommel of a sword-hilt, while the dag had a butt like that of a musquet. Such distinction is, however, unnoticed by Mr. Hewitt and M. Demmin, the latter not even naming the dag; and Sir Samuel Meyrick, to whom it is due, does not quote any authority for his opinion, which may possibly have been founded simply on his own observation, not to be lightly disregarded.

The earliest mention I have found of it is in an inventory, taken in 1547, of stores in the different arsenals in England, wherein are the following curious entries:—"One dagge with two pieces in one stock. Two *tackes after the fashion of a dagger*, with *fier locks*, varnished, with redde stocks, shethes covered with black vellet (velvet), garnished with silver and guilt, with powder flaskes and touch boxes of black vellet, garnished with iron guilt. Two *tackes hafted like a knyff*, with *fier locks* and *doble locks*."



Wheel-lock Dag. *Temp.* Edward VI. Meyrick Collection.

That it was only another name for a pistol, howsoever derived, is evident from the many passages in old plays and entries in inventories in which it appears. In the Instructions of the Privy Council to the citizens of Norwich in 1584, it is suggested that the light horseman shall be furnished with "a case of pistols," which is subsequently called "a case of daggs." ('*Norfolk Archæology*,' vol. i.) In an inventory of the date of 1603 is an entry of "two little pocket dagges." (Gage's '*Antiquities of Hengrave*,' p. 30.) The following quotations from old plays and works of the seventeenth century have been collected by Mr. Fairholt.

In the '*Spanish Tragedy*,' 1603, one of the characters about to slay another "shoots the dag," and the watch enter, exclaiming, "Hark, gentlemen! This is a pistol shot!"

"He would show me how to hold the dagge,
To draw the cock, to charge and set the flint."
Jack Drum's Entertainment, 1616.

"My dagge was levelled at his heart."
Arden of Faversham.

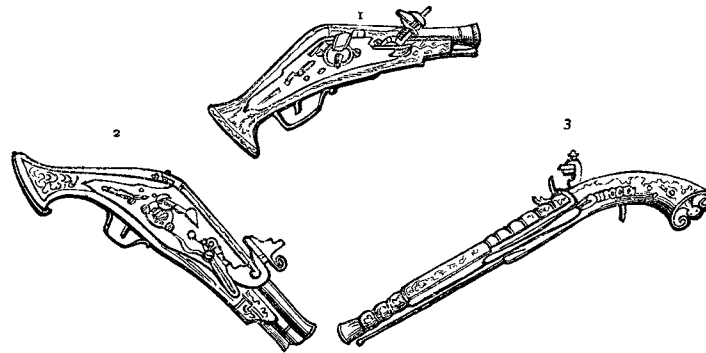
"The Prince yet always bare himself so wisely that he could not without some stir be thrust down openly; and riding on his journey, he was once shot with a dagge secretly." (Ascham's Works, by Bennet, p. 21.)

To these may be added one from '*Love's Cure, or the Martial Maid*:'

"What do you call this gun?—a dag?
CLARA. I'll give thee a French petronel."—Act ii. sc. 2.

Y

The Scotch called it a *tack*. The stocks of the Highland tacks were generally of iron or brass, sometimes inlaid with silver. In the Meyrick Collection there was a brace of Highland tacks, dated 1626, with slender barrels, which, as well as the stocks, were wholly of brass. (Skelton's engraved specimens.) The subjoined examples are also copied from Skelton, the first two being wheel-lock dags of the time of Elizabeth, and the third a Highland firelock tack of the time of George II., the stock of iron inlaid with silver. The little knob between the scroll ends of the butt is the head of a picker which screws into it.



1, 2. Wheel-lock Dags. Temp. Elizabeth.
3. Highland Firelock Tack. Temp. George II.

Sir Samuel Meyrick remarks on this subject: "Strange as it may seem that the word 'dag' should signify a firearm and not a dagger, like the French *dague*, yet in the Italian language *pistolese* implies a great dagger or wood-knife. See Florio, 1st and 2nd edition." ('Critical Inquiry into Antient Armour,' vol. iii. p. 6, note); and therein we undoubtedly find "Pistola, a dag or pistol;" "Pistolese, a great dagger, a wood-knife." The fact is pregnant with interest to the etymologist as well as to the antiquary, taken in conjunction also with the entries in the inventory of 1547, "Two tacks after the fashion of a dagger," and "Two tacks hafted like a knife," which increase the complication. (See PISTOL.) Other derivations are suggested from the Hebrew *douack* (*acuere*), and from *dacia*, the latter extremely curious and well deserving attention.

DAGGER. (*Dague*, French; *daga*, Italian and Spanish; *duger* or *dage*, Teuton; *dagh*, Welsh; *dolch*, German.) M. Demmin derives this word from the Celtic *dag*, a point. ('Weapons of War.') The dagger is one of the earliest of all offensive weapons, by whatever name it might be known. Examples have been found of the flint and the bronze period. The parazonium of the Greeks and Romans; the sica or hand-seax of the Anglo-Saxons; the scramasax of the Germans; the skeine of the ancient Irish; the bidag or dirk of the Scotch Highlanders; the *dague*, *poignard*, or *miséricorde* of the French; the stiletto of the Italians—are all varieties of the same arm; the war-knife or *coutel* of the common soldiery being the immediate predecessor of the dagger in England, or rather one and the same weapon under another name. Thus we find in a statute of William, King of Scotland (*circa* 1180), "*Habeat equum, habergeon, capitium et ferro et cultellum qui dicitur dagger*;" and Thomas Walsingham, a historian of the fifteenth century, says (page 254), "*Mox extracto cultello quem dagger vulgo dicitur*," showing that, as late even as his day, the *coutel* and the dagger were identical. Henry Knighton also, commenting on the appearance of ladies at a tournament in very masculine attire, tells us they wore "*cultellos quos daggerios vulgariter dicunt, in pouchiis desuper impositis*." ('De eventibus Angliæ,' *sub anno* 1348.) Ducange (*in voce* DAGGER), quoting from an ancient Latin Chronicle, shows that it was considered identical with the sica: "*Habens sicam vel daggam ut latus*." "*Dague de Praguerie*" occurs in a French work also quoted by the same author; but whether of Prague manufacture, or of a peculiar form, does not appear. It is in the fourteenth century that the dagger is first seen as a constant appendage to the belt of the knight, or the girdles of the civilians, the latter of whom generally wore it stuck in their purses or pouches—"in pouchiis impositis," as described by Knighton. Illustrations of this fashion are numerous in miniatures of the fifteenth century (see